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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, July 3, 1869. No. 27

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to th interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

* * * * * *

OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN.

For second of four equal annual instalments in coin of the sum of two hundred and six thousand dollars, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, to be distributed per capita, in the usual, manner of paying annuities, per third article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifty one thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on one hundred and three thousand dollars, at five per centum, being the balance of two hundred and six thousand dollars for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For second of fifteen instalments, being the third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

PAWNEES.

For perpetual annuity, at least one-half of which to be in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty September twenty fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for shops, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom shall be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per same treaty, twelve hundred dollars.

For pay of two strikers or apprentices in blacksmith's shop, per same treaty, four-hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase of farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, twelve hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per same treaty, six hundred dollars.

For pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per same treaty, six hundred dollars.

For pay of engineer, at the discretion of the President, per same treaty, twelve hundred dollars.

For pay of apprentices to assist in working the mill, per same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mills, per same treaty, three hundred dollars.

PONCAS.

For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, "to be paid to them or expended for their benefit," per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for furnishing such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits provided for in the first part of the second article of treaty of March twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, as the Secretary of the interior may consider advantageous and necessary, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES,

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-three cents.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-four cents.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eleven thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty-three cents.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, that satisfactory evidence shall be shown to the Secretary of the Interior that the chief or chiefs provided for by said articles are still living.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty of October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty september twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty October twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-three cents.

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand and forty-two dollars and ninety-four cents.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and seventeen dollars and nine cents.

For interest on four hundred and sixty-six thousand and twenty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents, at five per centum, in conformity with seventh article treaty June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, twenty-three thousand three hundred and one dollars and thirty-seven cents.

To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty of November fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, with the Pottawatomie Indians, as modified by the treaty of March twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by paying to certain members of said tribe who have elected to become citizens in accordance with said treaties, the proportion of the cash value of the Pottawatomie annuities to which they may be entitled, the sum of two hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty cents, in currency, and the sum of one hundred and twenty three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-three cents, in gold, to be paid out of the funds belonging to said tribes of Indians, or so much of said sum as may be necessary to pay the members of said tribe who have actually withdrawn from their tribal relations, and under said, treaties have become citizens of the United States, be, and the same are hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That no part of said money due or belonging to minor children shall be paid to them, or to any person for them, until such children shall have attained the age of twenty-one years: *And provided further*, That before the President shall cause any money to be paid out of this appropriation, or any patents to be issued, he shall cause evidence to be taken and shall be satisfied that the recipients are entitled to the same under the aforesaid treaties, and he may require the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be sold such proportion of the bonds held by him in trust for said Indians as may be necessary to comply with said provisions,

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

QUAPAWS.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and tools, and iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars,

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

QUI-NAI-ELT AND QUIL-LEH-UTE INDIANS.

For the last of four instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars (being the fourth series) for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty first July eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand six hundred dollars.

ROGUE RIVERS.

For last of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars;

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

SEMINOLES.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, (they having joined their brethren west,) per eight article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually for the support of schools," as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually," for the support of the Seminole government, as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

For this amount, being the interest on fifty thousand dollars from August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the date of the ratification of the treaty made with the Seminoles, March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to November twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the date when the payment of said sum commenced, two years, two months, and twenty-six days, as per third article of treaty of March twenty one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, five thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-one cents.

SENECAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron *or* [and] steel, during the pleasure of the President, as per fourth article, treaty of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per cetum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for educational purposes, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

SHOSHONES.

Western Bands.

For sixth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.

Eastern Bands.

For sixth of twenty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty July second, eighteen hundred and sixty three, ten thousand dollars.

Northwestern Bands.

For sixth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty three, five thousand dollars.

Goship Band

For sixth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable for their wants and condition, either as huntsmen or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand dollars.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty seventeenth November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

S'KLALLAMS.

For last of four instalments on sixty thousand dollars, (being fourth series,) under the discretion of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay for suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty sixth October, eigeteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

TABEGUACHE BAND OF UTAH INDIANS.

For sixth of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per eighth article, treaty of Oc-

For each of ten instalments, per eighth article of said treaty, for the purchase of provisions, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of Iron, steel, and necessary tools for blacksmith's shop, as per tenth article of said treaty, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of blacksmith and assistant, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and general incidental expenses of the delivery of goods, provisions, and stock, as per same article of same treaty, three thousand dollars.

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.

For last of five instalments of the third series of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For last of fifteen instalments for pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

UMPQUAS, (COW CREEK BAND.)

For sixteenth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollers.

WALLA-WALLA, CAYUSA, AND UMATILLA TRIBES.

For last of five instalments, of second series, to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employees, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head cheifs of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum per, fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for salary for the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred dollars.

WINNEBAGOES.

For interest on one million dollars. at five, per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and joint resolution July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty two, fifty thousand dollars.

For twenty third of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

WALL-PAH-PE TRIBE OF SNAKE INDIANS.

For third of five instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President, as per seventh article treaty of August twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two thousand dollars.

The New York World of the 1st inst. says: The recent action of the Memphis and New Orleans Commercial Convention has turned public attention strongly in the direction of the Southern Pacific Railroad—In this connection we learn that arrangements have been made to push forward the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad during the present summer, in the anticipation of aid from Congress at the coming session. Engineering parties have been placed in the field along the line of road, and a strong force of laborers collected for the grading at various points. The company has decided to use heavy iron and powerful engines, in order that the highest rate of speed, with safety and regularity, can be obtained, so as to place Norfolk, Va., and San Diego five days apart—The iron for the section of 150 miles from Jefferson and westward will be shipped from Dunkirk and Antwerp during the months of June, July and August, and it is expected that 100 miles in Texas will be finished within the next six months—*Examiner*

Mr. W. Kelsey has just returned from a tour through northern Arizona, and informs us that Prescott, the once lively and bustling mining town, presents the appearance of a mining camp when about to be deserted. Mining towns being, in almost every instance, situated in mountainous districts, and remote from arable lands, generally prove ephemeral; and Prescott, it appears, will not be an exception.

IMPATIENCE VS. PROGRESS.

Among the most distressing disappointments which men are called upon to suffer, are those brought about by their own too great anxiety to ecome millionnaires. Not content for even a brief period, with moderate circumstances and unwilling, or too impatient to permit time to better their conditions, many men who might grow to affluence with the city or country in which they live, cast themselves upon every passing wave of gilded rumor, and thus, every alternate year of their lives commence life anew. There are many who complain that they cannot imagine a future for Arizona which would justify them in clinging to it; that their time here has been lost, and that they must go elsewhere if thew are ever to "make a raise." We know of men worth some thousands of dollars, having spoken in this strain, notwithstanding that every cent they possess has been accumulated in Arizona, and within a period of less than four years; men who tried life elsewhere but could not succeed and, having accumulated a small fortune after a few years' attention while business was active, wish a change of scenery so soon as trade receives a temporary check.

But a future of the brightest character awaits Arizona, as all will find who may control their impatience and await the time. Let us, for instance, take a look at this southern portion of Arizona—what it is, and what it may be:

At present, the upper and lower Santa Cruz, the Sonoita, the San Pedro and the Gila valleys contain a population of several thousand settlers. Thousands of acres of land are under cultivation, and notwithstanding the quantity of corn raised each year the demand for internal consumption is not supplied by the Territory; which shows plainly that there must be a ready market for everything produced.

The existence, at no very remote period, of a railroad on the thirty-second parallel, being now a settled question, we may next turn our attention to the probable future of the country south of the Gila, generally, but to this city particularly: Tucson being located in the centre of a rich and beautiful agricultural district must continue to be, in future, what it has been in the past—the great mart of the whole southern portion of the Territory. The great obstacle to every class of improvement is, as the whole country well knows, the presence of the hostile Apache; but this is not an unsurmountable obstacle and, therefore, one which should not be permitted to overshadow the hope of future prosperity. When a couple of millions of dollars will have gone as many hundreds of thousands have already went—for nothing—the government will learn that its Indian policy has become too expensive, and will accordingly bring Indian matters to a crisis.

Another great draw-back and one which is felt everywhere throughout the territory is the enormous prices which all classes of merchandise command. Fort Yuma which, by the route traveled is nearly three hundred miles distant from Tucson, is the nearest point to which merchandise can be conveyed by water, and the prices paid for transportation thence to Tucson, in almost every instance, amount to more than the original cost of goods as purchased in San Francisco. This is, certainly, a very unwholesome state of affairs, and to those who expect to accumulate fortunes with little labor, a very mountain in the pathway But this condition of affairs can continue, at most, only a few years. The Southern Pacific railroad, running south of the Gila, will place us in almost direct communication with California and the East, while the Gulf trade via Guaymas will give additional importance to our position. It will be strange indeed if all these advantages in store for Southern Arizona fail to lend importance to its principal business point; and it is equally strange that so many fail to see, or otherwise, fail to acknowledge so much even to themselves.

These observations will explain to the majority why so much money has been expended by a few individuals in building up property in Tucson. These latter look not to the present for everything, but satisfied to await the bright inevitable, have laid up for themselves the foundations of permanent homes, if not of absolute wealth. Now, it would be well for those who complain of the dulness of the times &c., to try and discover whether their own inactivity may not be their greatest misfortune; to devote a little attention to the probable future value, ten fold, within the next five years.

PRESCOTT IN THE SHADE.

The *Miner* compliments the Memphis Convention in the following manner:

"The Memphis Convention favored the building of a railroad on the 32d parallel route. They should have known better than to have favored such an impracticable project."

Our contemporary is a little sore-headed; he seems to have been deluding himself with the idea, that his flings at the 32d parallel route, would have the effect of making everybody else believe what he himself did not, that the Prescott route was practicable for a railroad, and the 32d parallel route was not, and he has suddenly discovered his failure to demonstrate that any beneficial results are likely to arise from building a railroad over the San Francisco mountain.

We have not felt called upon to assail one position or defend the other, feeling satisfied on the one hand, that there are too many of the most energetic and enterprising men in the country, who are familiar with the great natural advantages of the route on the 32d. parallel, to fear that the construction of a railroad on that route would long be delayed; and on the other hand, being perfectly willing, if any one saw any reason for constructing a railroad to Prescott, that he should do so.

To any person living in California or the Atlantic States, who reads the *Miner*, (if indeed anybody outside of this Territory is aware of the existence of that sheet,) it must seem strange that a newspaper located in a young and sparsely populated Territory, needing only an increase of population to develop the vast treasures of its rich mountains and fertile valleys, far from communication with the rest of the World, and more in need of outside assistance than any other portion of the broad domain of the United States, should yet so per istently and with such an utter disregard of truth, attempt to retard the progress of the measure that bids fair to relieve the country from the terrible scourge under which it has so long suffered, by crushing out the murderous Apache; and it seems to us that even a slight regard for truth, and a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind, should have prevented any one from making" such an assertion as that of the *Miner*—as sweeping as it is groundless and uncalled for.

It is simply giving the lie to the men who represent the people of the Southern half of the United States, many of whom have for years studied the subject of a Pacific railroad in all its bearings; who have long been familiar with the great advantages offered by the route of the 32d parallel for that purpose; who are quite competent to give the editor of the *Miner* what informations he may desire, (and he needs a great deal;) of the advantages and disadvantages of the Prescott route, and who are satisfied of the superiority of the route of the 32d parallel not only over that of Prescott, but over any other route on the continent.

The great want of the whole country is a trans-continental railroad on the shortest route, with light grades, free from snow and and passable at all seasons; and the route of the 32d parallel, alone, combines all of these with the additional advantages of passing through a rich mineral and fertile agricultural country. Therefore the people of the United States want a railroad over this route; and the only reason we have heard for constructing a railroad on the 35th parallel is, that Prescott is near that line, and therefore the *people of Prescott* want a railroad *there*.

Take our advice Marion, cease opposing the inevitable, and quit advocating the impossible; think the matter over, or better still, get somebody to think it over for you, and if there is any reason in the world why a railroad should be built to connect New York and San Francisco with Prescott, let us know it, and we will give you all the assistance we can to have it done; but our opinion is, that the best chance you have of getting into railroad communication with the "outside world" would be to build a branch road to strike the 32d parallel road East of the Colorado river.

It might have been seen by our last issue that Gen. Sherman has favorably endorsed a memorial of the Arizona legislature, requesting that arms and rations be issued to settlers to enable them to cooperate with the troops against the hostile Indians. There can be no doubt as to the willingness of our frontiersmen movements against the Indian, we may expect to hear authentic reports, from the mountains, of devastation, such as have no parallel in the past history of victories achieved over the savages within the boundaries of Arizona.

In this matter, however, as in all others purporting to settle Indian difficulties, the work remains half done; there should be some remuneration for citizens who may thus give their time to the advancement of the public interests.

The N. Y. Herald says: "There is a regular stampede, including many of the old settlers, from the New Dominion to the United States. Among many others moving out in various directions a large detachment of solid men from Canada are now *en route* to Kansas. When a Canadian gives up Canada for Kansas it is time for John Bull to sell out."

New York June 9.

Gold, 139¼.
Legal Tender 72¾.

Unclaimed letters remaining at the Post Office, Tucson, A. T., June 1st, 1869:

Tranquilivo Apodaco, Thos. Bannon, Dolores Banto, J. K. Bryant, Aonnio Diez, Thos. Dunn, Wm T Eddy, Wm H Guthrie, Jas A Hinton, H. Henson, Jose Herneras, Alex. Homliton, Dña Sva E Oliba, Don Padres, Jose Miguel Peralto, A L Pugsly, J F Randle, J C Ryan, J T Simmons, Mollie Stamphill, F Stanton, F C Swift, J L Tackett, Chas H Webb, H Watton, G P. Wyatt. Jordan Vandeboe.

W. W. WILLIAMS, P. M.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!!

T. LAUENSTEIN & CO.—PROPRIETORS.

In Leslinsky's Building, opposite E. N. Fish &Co.,—Main Street—Tucson A. T.

Citizens and strangers wanting any superior bread, cakes and pies are notified that we have re-opened our bakery and solicit their patronage.

GEORGE HOOKER.
T. LAUENSTEIN.

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1868. tf.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly of bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash,
we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

tf Jan. 1, '69.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BVT. MAJ. F. W. PERRY, U. S. A. arrived here with his company, from Goodwin, on Wednesday, en route for Camp Mc Dowell.

TRAINS:—Mr. Apple's train arrived from Sonora on Sunday. The train of Bolcos & Loizo, laden with flour, also arrived from Sonora about the beginning of the week.

THE paymaster returned to Tucson, en route to Camp Grant, on Monday. Col. Green, from Camp Grant, arrived same day and accompanied the paymaster to that post on Wednesday.

INDIANS:—On Saturday night a party of Indians visited a ranch situated near the church of San Xavier, nine miles from this city, and succeeded in running off seventeen head of stock, none of which has been recovered,

A MR. LONG, from San Pedro, who armed himself with a ponderous club and tried to take possession of the whole valley, about a week ago, was arraigned before justice Tounge on Tuesday. Three Mexicans, indebted to said Long and said club for various bruises upon their persons appeared against Mr. L.

SPORTING:—The races at Florence, on the 29th ult, are said to have been of a very exciting character. Several parties from Sonora were present and entered their horses freely, confident, no doubt, of carrying off the stakes which, however, found their way into the pocket of Don. Martinas, of Florence.

MURDER—A misunderstanding which arose between two Mexicans, at Tubac, last week, resulted in one of them stabbing the other in the side. It is not known how long the injured man may have suffered from his wound as he was some time dead when discovered. The murderer escaped.

WE are unable this week to furnish our readers with any late dispatches, as the mail from the East did not arrive. There must indeed, be some potent reason for its non-appearance as, up to this time, it arrived with the most laudable precision. We fear the Indians have captured the buggy and driver.

IMPROVEMENTS:—Notwithstanding the disturbed state of affairs throughout the Territory, occasioned by the presence of hostile Indians everywhere, this city is still growing rapidly. New building are going up constantly, and old ones are being refitted, lots are being taken up on the suburbs, or purchased at business points within the city and undergoing improvements which bespeak a determination to make Tucson at all future times what it has been in the past—the largest city between the Colorado and the Rio Grande.

MR. FLOURNOY who, it will be remembered, rode off from this city on the night of the 23d ult., lost his life in the event. A reward of $200 having been offered for his recovery, the greatest diligence was exercised in searching for his whereabouts The return, upon the third day of his absence, of the horse upon which he rode, was regarded as evidence that he had perished; and on the fifth day of his absence he was found dead among the mountains, some twenty-five miles from town. Mr. Flournoy was a shrewd business-man when not under the influence liquor and is said to have been worth upwards of $50,000.

WE DO NOT know of anything very improper in the act if a Caballero did take a Señorita behind him on his horse and did gallop around town with said animal, so freighted, on San Juan's Day. But it appears to have been just a little out of the reasonable order of things for another individual to take a maiden in front of him, in the saddle; to place his arms around said confiding female as if to protect her delicate form from tumbling beneath the feet of his fiery steed, and then to put spurs to said animal at the same time that he held secure his unwilling "Compañera," and thus to leave town, remaining absent for several days.

MINING:—The Apache Pass Mining Company has entered into a contract with parties from Pinos Altos by which the latter are to take one thousand tons of ore from the "Haris Lode." They are to commence work immediately. Col. J. F. Stone, one of the proprietors of the mine, will leave for the Pass within a few days, accompanied by an experienced engineer and workmen to put the mill in readiness. It is expected that the mill will be crushing rock before the end of the present month. Mr. Anderson will remain at the Pass until the business shall be fairly under way. The Company wishes to enter into contracts for the hauling of quartz and wood to the mill.

lieved Mr. Anderson, post trader, of a fine American horse. The horse, with three others, was well secured by rope, near the mill and within ten feet of two men who slept there for the purpose of security to the animals. But the Indians came so quietly as to cut one horse loose and get him started before being discovered. They were engaged in cutting the rope of another of the horses when the contents of a double barreled shot gun (loaded with five shot,) embarrassed their operations and they cleared out. About 7 o'cloak, on the same morning, three Indians fired upon and killed the horse of the mail rider coming in from Tucson, when within about two miles of the post. The rider escaped with no other injury than a bruised ankle caused by the horse falling upon it. The horse was shot through the heart and fell so dead as to hold secure the right foot of the rider, who was not long in extricating his foot, leaving his boot under the horse. No time was left him to secure any portion of the mail, and all of it, with saddle, blankets, &c., fell into the hands of the Indians. On the following night the storage house of Mr. Anderson, containing a large amount of grain and Machinery, and acids for mining, belting &c., &c., was broken into by the Indians and considerable damage done by breaking bottles of valuable acids, cutting belting, &c., and carrying away some 800 pounds of grain. The store house is about 600 yards from the mill, and up to that time unguarded. The Indians, it is supposed, were in search of powder which, fortunately, was deposited elsewhere.

Col. Barnard, in command of the post, has been untiring in his efforts to get hold of the prowling Indians that have been committing depredations around Camp Bowie during the past week.

METEOROLOGICAL:—The following shows the temperature of the climate of Tucson at the annexed dates of the past month:

DATE	DAILY MEAN	HEAT AT 2 P. M.
23	93	107
24	95	108
25	90	104
26	88	102
27	85	100
28	88	100
29	85	96
30	89	102

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON, A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69 tf

HIRAM S. STEVENS.
SIDNEY R. DELONG, SAMUEL HUGHES
HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.
Camp Crittenden, A. T.
WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES
and all kinds of necessary articles, for
OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS
Direct from San Francisco.
which we propose to sell to all at the very
LOWEST PRICES
at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco.
L. M. JACOBS, Tucon, A. T
M. I. JACOBS & CO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE
Main Street, Tucson, A. T
OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to this market.
January 2d 1869-tf.

West side, Main Street. Tucson, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.
Jan. 1, '69. 32tf

B. F. ROUNTREE,
Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO.
Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to
COL. J. P. T CARTER, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN. TULLY & OCHOA.
LORD & WILLIAMS
of Tucson, A. T.

BATHS!
—Next Door to Platt's Office—
THE undersigned gives notice to his customers and the public generally that he has arranged a commodious apartment for the purpose of furnishing baths to all who may wish to tender patronage. It only costs 50cts.
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.
jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

CONTINENTAL BILLIARD SALOON.
BY TODD & DURFEE.
The Best South of San Francisco.
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.
THE best of WINES LIQUORS and CIGARS Imported direct for this House—kept constantly on hand, for sale
Wholesale and Retail.
The BILLIARD TABLES are new and of the latest style
The proprietors will take special care to have everything of the best, and insure prompt attention to their customers.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Jan. 24, '69. 24-3m.

NOTICE!
Notice is hereby given that from and after the FIRST DAY of MAY, 1869, I have ceased to be a member of the Firm of HINTON HOOPER & Co.
F. HINTON.
Arizona City, A. T., May 1, 1869. 3m;fm15

NOTICE!
Mr. FRANCIS HINTON having retired from the Firm of HINTON, HOOPER & Co., the business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of HOOPER WHITING & Co. All outstanding accounts and all claims against the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.
WM. B. HOOPER
A. H. WHITING
Arizona City A. T., May 1, 1869. } JAS. M. BARNEY
JNO. S. CARR
3m;fm15

CASH STORE!
I. GOLDBERG & CO.
North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.
Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods, embracing a general and complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
—consisting of—
HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.
—also—
A large stock of Old Rye Whisky and he best California Wine and Brandy.
—likewise—
A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.
jn12 tf

Albuquerque N. M. Jan 19 Day Book, No. 1

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.
NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKET
We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
HIGHEST
MARKET PRICES
PAID FOR
ARIZONA
AND
SONORA
PRODUCE.
Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.
A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4;67 tf

PIONEER BUTCHER SHOP.
GEORGE F. FOSTER.
at the OLD STAND on Main Street,
TUCSON, A. T.

IS ready to supply all customers in his line with as good beef and at as low rates as can be done elsewhere town.

Jan. 1st 1869.

PIONEER BREWERY.
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER. ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
March 14, 1869—11-tf.

CAMP GRANT STORE!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they have just opened a new stock of goods consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.
and are prepared to sell on the "live and let live" principle.

Would also announce to those persons desirous to settle upon the Lower San Pedro, that they are proprietors of a large Asequie and will allow water to be taken from it by actual settlers free of charge

ISRAEL & COX.
Camp Grant, A. T., Oct. 2d 1868. tf

FH Goodwin Adam Sanders
GOODWIN & SANDERS,
Dealers in General Merchandise
TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,
consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

New Saw-Mill
New Saw-Mill
New Saw-Mill
AT FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO.

Having brought from the States last FALL, and put up, three miles south of this Post, a NEW AND LARGE, STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of turning out 15 000 feet of Lumber per Day, we are prepared to furnish the Citizens of Arizona with any amount of a superior quality of PINE LUMBER, and at Greatly Reduced Prices—Orders filled on short notice—We have now on hand THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND feet of well seasoned lumber of all dimensions. Having attached a new SHINGLE MACHINE to our Mill we are enabled to furnish Shingles at $8.00 per thousand.

MINICK & BREMEN
m1:8t

SOUTHERN OVERLAND
U. S. MAIL.
And Express Line From Mesilla
N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!
NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

NEW GOODS!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
—AT THE—
SUTLER STORE.
CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass,)
A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

JOHN T. HAVILAND formerly of Haynes & Lawton. JOS. KENT HOOPER formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have esfablished a
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
BUSINESS
—under the style of—
HAVILAND HOOPER & Co,
—AT—
No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery)
San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.
ma8

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale assoon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Otct4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

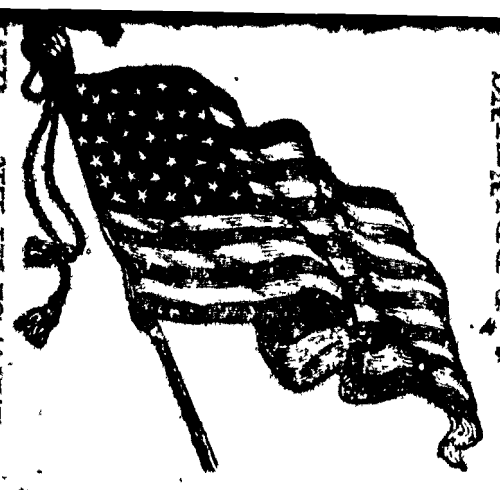
You are heroby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
Agent and
12-tf Territorial Treasurer.



ESTABLISHEMENT!
TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a
LARGE SUPPLY
of
NEW MATERIAL,
we are prepared to execute
ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A. T

A Good Book for Agents
RESOURCES
OF THE
PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,
Complete in One Large
OCTAVO VOLUME
of 874 Pages, Price $4.00.

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by
H. H. BANCROFT & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

ALEX. WILKINS,
BARBER.
Hedges' Street.

Shaving	25 cts
Hair Cutting	25 "
Shampooing	25 "
Shaving, Hair cutting and Shampooing, per month,	$3.00

Federal Officers.

Governor—Richard C. McCormick, Tucson.
Secretary—James P. T. Carter "
Chief Justice—William F. Turner, Prescott,
Associate " Henry T. Backus, Tucson.
" " Harley H. Cartter, La Paz.
Marshal—Edward Phelps, Tucson.
Sup't. Indians—George W. Dent, La Paz,
Surveyor General Sherman Day, San Francisco
District Attorney———— Tucson.
Assessor—Henry A. Bigelow, Prescott,
Collector—Levi Bashford, "
Dept. Collector Customs—J. F. Stone, Tucson

Territorial Officers.

Auditor—Charles H Lord, Tucson,
Treasurer—John B Allen "
Attorney General—James E McCaffrey "
Delegate to Congress—Coles Bashford "

County Officers.

PIMA COUNTY.
Probate Judge—John S Thayer
Sheriff—Peter R Brady
District Attorney—Granville H. Oury
Treasurer—Sidney R DeLong
Recorder—Oscar Buckalew
Supervisors—John W Sweeney, E. N. Fish John G. Capron
Public Administrator,—Chas. H Meyers
county seat—Tucson.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.
Probate Judge—Hezikiah Brooks.
Sheriff—A John Moore
District Attorney—John M Rountree
Treasurer—William Cory
Recorder—John H Behan
Supervisors—John G Campbell, ————
County Seat—Prescott.

YUMA COUNTY.
Probate Judge—Joseph B. Tuttle.
Sheriff—David King.
District Attorney—Marcus D Dobbins.
Treasurer—Robert Coles
Recorder.—Peter Doll.
Supervisors—W Ravena, C. Gross, M, Castinado
Public Administrator—John Duff.
county seat—La Paz.

MOHAVE COUNTY.
Probate Judge—Wm. L Haskell
Sheriff—EH Smith
Treasurer—E M McCarty
Recorder—James P Bull
Supervisors—John Pearson, William Forres Chas Atchinson.
Dis't. Att'y.—A E Davis.
county Seat—Hardyville.

PAH UTE COUNTY.
Probate Judge—Daniel M Thomas.
Sheriff————
Treasurer————
Recorder————
Supervisors————
county seat—St. Thomas.

Notaries Public.

PIMA Co.—William S Baxter Maricopa Wells Mortimer R. Platt, Tucson; John M. Cass, Apache Pass; J. B. McKinnie, Florence;
YAVAPAI Co.—Henry W Fleury, Prescott; W. R Ferris, Wickenburg; Thos J L Hague Peoria; J M Lonsarder, Camp McDowell.
YUMA Co.—Charles H. Brinley, Arizona City, M. D. Dobbs, La Paz.

Assistant Assessors

PIMA Co.—Mark Aldrich, Tucson.
Yuma Co—Thos. J. Bidwell, La Paz.
Yavapai Co—George Lount, Prescott; W. R, Ferris, Wickenburg

Deputy Collectors.

PIMA Co.—P R Brady Tucson.
Yuma Co—Robt. Coles, La Paz.
Mohave Co—Jas P. Bull, Mohave City.

Places and Times of Holding Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.
Judge Backus—Oscar Buckalew, Clerk
In Tucson, Pima county, commencing on the first Monday in April, and first Monday in October.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Judge Carter———— Clerk.
In La Paz, Yuma county, commencing on the firs Monday in March and first Monday in September
In St Thomas, Pah Ute County, commencing on the 3d Monday in June.
In Hardyville, Mohave county, commencing o first Monday in January and first Monday in June

THIRD DISTRICT.
Judge Turner—Edward W Wells, Clerk.
In Prescott, Yavapai county, commencing on the first Monday in April and first Monday in October.

SUPREME COURT.
One term in each year at the Capital, commencing in the first Wednesday after beginning of the regular annual session of the Legislature. Oscar Buckalow, Clerk.

BRICK AND LIME!

The undersigned offer for sale at the Corrall formerly occupied by "Brigham" any quantity of Brick & Lime. We have now on hand about 50,000 bricks which we offer at $15 per thousand and lime may be purchased from us at $1 per bushel.

FREDERICK MARSH & Co.
tf

BLACKSMITH
AND
WAGON SHOP,
PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line don with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, July 10, 1869. No 28

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to th interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

* * * * * *

YAKAMA NATION.

For last of five instalments of second series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

YANCTON TRIBE OF SIOUX.

For first of ten instalmets (second series) to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the moneys appropriated to pay annuities due the several tribes or bands of Indians named in this act shall be expended for any other articles of food, clothing, agricultural or mechanical implements than such as shall be agreed upon by the chiefs and headmen of said tribe, in a general council held for this purpose, the same to be estimated for by the local agent and certified by the superintendent of Indian affairs, except where otherwise provided by treaty stipulation.

SENECAS, MIXED SENECAS AND SHAWNEES, QUAPAWS, CONFEDERATE[D] PEORIAS, KASKASKIAS, WEAS AND PIANKESHAWS, OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BŒUF, AND CERTAIN WYANDOTTES.

To pay for twenty thousand acres of land ceded to the government by the Senecas, per first article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand dollars.

To pay for thirty thousand acres of land ceded to the government by the Senecas, per second article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty-four thousand dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For amount to be advanced to the Shawnees to be used in establishing their homes, per eighth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For first of five instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred dollars.

QUAPAWS.

For amount to be paid to the Quapaws to assist them in re-establishing themselves at their homes upon their remaining reservation, per ninth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five thousand dollars.

CLAIMS FOR LOSSES BY THE WAR

To pay a commission, not to exceed two persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall proceed to the country of the Senecas, mixed Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws, and make careful investigations of their claims for losses, per twelfth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-*sixty*-seven, four thousand dollars.

WYANDOTT[E]S.

To pay for services of three persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain and report the amount of money, if any, due by the United States to said Indians under existing treaties, and so forth, per thirteenth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

OTTOWAS.

To pay the claim of J. T. Jones, being for destruction by fire of his dwelling and other property by whites in eighteen hundred and fifty-six, per eighteenth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

PEORIAS, KASKASKIAS, WEAS, AND PLANKESHAWS.

To amount to be paid per capita from the sum of one hundred and sixty nine thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents, invested for said Indians, per act of Congress July twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, per twenty-fourth article treaty February twenty three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be taken from the invested fund of said Indians, and to be paid to the tribe per capita, to assist them in establishing themselves in their new homes, per twenty-fourth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For this amount, being the balance of interest, at five per centum per month, on thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars held by the United States from July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, till vested in Kansas bonds in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per twenty-fourth article treaty February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For first of six instalments for pay of blacksmith, and for necessary iron and steel and tools, per twenty-seventh article treaty February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifteen hundred dollars.

SAC AND FOX INDIANS OF THE MISSISISPPI.

For amount necessary to pay to the Sac and Fox Indians, parties to this treaty, at the rate of one dollar per acre for one hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-three and thirty-two one-hundredth acres of land, (being the residue of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand acres ceded to the United States, after deducting the amount of land set apart for individuals,) per third article treaty February eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-two cents.

For erection of dwelling-house for the agent of said tribe, a house and shop for a blacksmith, and dwelling-house for a physician, per seventh article treaty February eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For first of five instalments for the support of a physician and purchase of medicines, per tenth article treaty February eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifteen hundred dollars.

For first of five instalments for supplying said tribe with tobacco and salt, per tenth article treaty February eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To pay the claim of the Sacs and Foxes against the United States for stealing of stock, per fifteenth article treaty February eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, sixteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For amount necessary to pay the expenses of negotiating this treaty, per nineteenth article treaty February eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifteen hundred dollars.

TABEQUACHE, MUACHE, CAPOTE, WEEMINUCHE, YAMPA, GRAND RIVER, AND UINTAH BANDS OF UTE.

For construction of a warehouse or storeroom at each of the agencies, for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, fifteen hundred dollars each, per fourth article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, three thousand dollars.

For erecting an agency building for the residence of the agent at each of the agencies, fifteen hundred dollars each, per fourth article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, three thousand dollars.

For construction of two school-houses, as per fourth article treaty of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand dollars.

For construction of four buildings, for carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, and miller, at each of the agencies, fifteen hundred dollars each, per fourth article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twelve thousand dollars.

For the erection on said reservation, near each agency, a good water-power saw-mill, with grist-mill and a shingle machine attached, as per fourth article treaty of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, sixteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and one blacksmith, per fourth and fifteenth articles treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for the blacksmith shop, per ninth article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For first of thirty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothes, blankets, and such other articles as he may think proper and necessary, per eleventh article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, thirty thousand dollars.

For annual amount to be expended, under the direction of the secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, until such time as said Indians shall be found to be capable of sustaining themselves, per twelfth article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, thirty thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in providing each lodge or head of a family in said confederated bands with one gentle American cow, as distinguished from the ordinary Mexican or Texas breed, and five head of sheep, per thirteenth article treaty March two, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, forty five thousand dollars.

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

ARIZONA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful article, and to assist them to locate in permanet abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the interior, seventy thousand dollars.

CALIFORNIA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including traveling expenses of superintending agents, five thousand dollars.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilived life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

For this amount to pay the balance due on certain contracts made by D. W. Ballard, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs for Idaho Territory, in July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, for subsistence, and so forth, for Indians in that Territory, eight thousand and forty-four dollars and seventy cents.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

NEVADA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

NEW MEXICO.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life to be expended under the, direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty thousand dollars.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (*where no* special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, three five thousand five hundred dollars.

UTAH TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the transportation and necessary expenses of delivery of provisions to the Indians within the Utah superintendency, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to carry out the action contemplated by act of Congress, approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled, "An act to vacate and sell the present Indian reservations in Utah Territory, and to settle said Indians in Uintah valley," five thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employees, purchasing clothing, medicine, iron and steel, maintenance of schools for Indians lately residing in Texas, but now residing on the Choctaw leasehold, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, eleven thousand dollars.

FOR THE WICHITAS AND OTHER AFFILIATED BANDS.

For the expense of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employees, purchase of clothing, medicines, and iron and steel, and maintenance of schools, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JULY 3.....1869.

OUR MINING INTERESTS.

We are pleased to observe that, during the past few months, the lethargic condition of the public mind regarding the working of the mines in this locality, has been giving place to a spirit of activity and energy in this branch of industry. The unprecedentedly low rates at which government contracts have been let, and the consequent scarcity of money—in short, the present and prospective inactivity in trade seems to have had a beneficial effect, by arousing the hitherto glutted contractors from the stupor caused by *super*-indulgence, and causing them to discover new fields for enterprise of the existence of which, in their recent dormant state, they were utterly unconscious. As yet this spirit is only just beginning to manifest itself, and to Messrs. Anderson, Stone and Lyon, the proprietors of the Apache Pass mine, are we indebted for its resuscitation. This mine, during a portion of 1867 and the whole of 1868, was nominally in the hands of the Apache Pass Mining Company—a party without capital or organization. This mining company, or, more properly, mining mob, was disbanded in the Spring of '69, and upon its ruins the present enterprising company started up, and already are about commencing work on a large scale. The great richness of this mine as shown by recent assays, bids fair to give an impetus to mining enterprise in Southern Arizona. That the various mines in this visinity have long been neglected while yet their richness was manifest to all, is well known, and perhaps equally well is it understood whence originated this indifference: the majority of anti-miners contend that it is utter madness to invest money in mining speculation while the Apache remains unsubdued; that capital so expended is sent adrift upon a gloomy uncertainty from which a return may never be obtained, or, if ever, only after a length of time and with a profit insufficient to compensate for the outlay during the term. There is no doubt at all as to the great influence exercised upon mining interests within the Territory by the presence of hostile Indians: but that this in the only cause to which may be attributed the non-development of our mines, however largely maintained, is an opinion lacking that support necessary to its establishment on fair grounds; as, until the present, no effort has been made since the late war, to revive work upon any of the mines in Southern Arizona, which are known to have well repaid the cost of labor in times past; and until an effort of this nature shall have been made and rendered abortive by Indian hostility, we must continue to believe in the existence of other causes which might explain that which "Indian troubles" fail to do, to our satisfaction. We think that the principal agent acting to the detriment of mining interests here, is successful speculation in contracts obtained from government. Up to the middle of '68 there were very few men in the Territory who could give bonds, guaranteeing the fulfilment of contracts, sufficient to satisfy the government, and consequently these capitalists had their hands full of contracts at all times, from which returns were ever quick and certain. Indeed it required very little business capacity and very little troublesome calculation to carry on this style of business; and it is not, therefore, surprising that our business community was so very modest about engaging in mining speculation. But a complete revolution has taken place; a new era in our business age has fairly dawned. There are no longer only a few capitalists. Every man carrying on business here at precent (and the influx of merchants, from California and New Mexico, within the past year has been very great) possesses sufficient capital to secure a government contract; and the consequence is that instead of the few regaling themselves with the oil of fat contracts we now find several dozens of ye hopeful speculators wrangling over contracts of skin and bone.

This strife to obtain "worthless contracts" is just the class of dissension of which the Territory stands in need. It is destined to throw the speculative mind into other channels and as a matter of necessity mining speculations will suggest themselves. It is quite evident that before many months shall have passed away, the work commenced, or revived, by Messrs. Anderson, Stone & Co., will find favor in the eyes of the many who, only a couple of by investing capital in the Apache Pass mine, were on the straight road to ruin. Already, a party is preparing to commence work on the La Paz Silver mine, and much inquiry is on foot regarding the Lee & Scott mine.

We do not entertain any fears that all this growing excitement over the treasures of mother earth will end as did many others—in stale rumor. It is too real; fundamentally too well sustained for that, and we hail it as the harbinger of a golden harvest.

"THE GOOD ALONE ARE GREAT."—We ask no better instance of the veracity of this maxim than the fame of the New York *Herald*, the greatest journalistic wonder of the age, which, while it is eagerly read by all the great men of Europe and America; is eagerly sought in exchage by all the principal journals of both continents—is not, like many eastern contemporaries, too haughty to exchange with even the smaller respectable journals. When we invited the *Herald* to exchange, we did not, indeed, expect more than a weekly edition; we have, however, the satisfaction of reading from its daily files, the every day occurrences, all over the civilized world.

For some months past, a new feature in the American character has been in process of development. This comes in the spirit of a religious excitement brought about, perhaps, by the reports of the coming Ecumenical Council in Rome: Some fifty ministers of the Protestant Episcopal church have issued a protest against certain religious principles which they contend are not canonical and have a tendency to mystify; the Presbyterian church is undergoing a revolution in the shape of a "reunion," and all the other denominations are more or less disturbed. The canker of Religious fanaticism which long since blasted every social feeling, in the Dominion to our north is, doubtless, imparting contagion to our adjacent territory.

The Marysville *Appeal* of June 19th has the following items:

"ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—By special Orders No. 100 from General Ord, commanding the Department of California, Company G, 8th cavalry, and M, 1st cavalry, now at the Presidio, are ordered to Tucson, Arizona, to be stationed where the District Commander may require them. Captain J. L. Johnson, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, 31st Infantry, is ordered to relieve Captain Sawyer in Arizona, who is to report at San Francisco.—*Times.*

"RED BLUFF ITEMS.—The *Indepedent*, 10th instant, has these items:

The troops formerly stationed at Fort Crook passed through our town on Sunday morning on their way below. They were under the command of Lieut. Lafferty. We understand that the post has been abandoned by the Government, and the company, which is a detachment of the Eighth Infantry, ordered to Arizona."

We require the aid of those sons of Mars very much, at present, and sincerely hope that they may have a substantial existence. We have no use for ideal soldiers, such as those that passed through Los Angeles, en route for Arizona, some three months ago; they never reached us nor can any one tell us where they are.

CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.—"V. S." is enthusiastic over a chemical discovery recently made, and which, he asserts, has been thoroughly tested, in the person of a well-know chemist, at the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island. The discovery is certainly important if it is what "V. S." claims. Reduced to the fewest possible words, the "discovery" consists in so concentrating the nutritious properties of vegetable and animal matter that one pound is quite sufficient to nourish—and even increase his strength—a healty man for two weeks. That is, about one ounce of this highly concentrated food is sufficeint to sustain a man of average capacity for twenty-four hours. Professor Schule, it is asserted by "V. S.," was given one pound of the new food, and here is what is said of him and it:—"He remained during two full weeks, and under the strictest watchfulness, at the Retreat. He was placed in a room specially prepared at the hospital, provided only with one pound of the compound food, and at the expiration of the time came forth as fresh, hearty and healthy in body and mind as if he had passed his fortnight enjoying the luxuries of Delmonico's kitchen." If, indeed, this food is what this enthusiastic writer declares, it will prove a discovery of inestimable value to the world. Armies will no longer be found to remain idle at enormous expence waiting for the quartermaster's trains "to come up." nor will oreigners or marines on the seas, shipwrecked for detained by adverse winds, be in danger of starvation. If the new food preparation is of real value the world will not longer be kept in ignorance of its existance.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Tully & Ochoa of this city, to the San Diego *Union*, contains some interesting facts not generally known:

TUCSON, A. T., June 13, 1869.

EDITOR SAN DIEGO UNION:—Knowing that you have at all time endeavored to convince the people of the great advantage of a railroad on the 32d parallel, we have taken the liberty of sending you a specimen of coal, found in the greatest abundance directly on the 32d, in New Mexico. This specimen of coal is considered the best in the United States; as to quantity, there is sufficient to run the entire road forever, it is just about half-way between the town of Memphis, Tenn., and San Diego, Cal.

We send you this hoping that you will find it of some service to you in advocating the much needed railroad on the 32d parallel. We are long since convinced that no other road can be built as cheap as this road, nor will any other road have the advantage of climate &c., that this road will have.

Directly on this route, in New Mexico, you will find in the Sacramento and White Mountains timber of the very best kind, sufficient to build the entire road. This fact has been entirely ignored by former surveys, for some cause or other, we suppose that the weight of capital, North, has had its effect. Let this be as it may, at no distant day, when it comes down to the matter of dollars and cents, this road will be built, and then, and not till then, will these capitalists that appear to be blind now open their eyes to see the error that they have committed.

The N. Y. Herald of June 8th has the following upon the recent riot in Washington:

The scenes which were enacted in Washington yesterday during the progress of the municipal elections—around the polling places and in the streets—attest the difficulty which has ever attended and, will perhaps ever attend, a first attempt to suddenly incorporate a new and powerful, yet generally uneducated class with the members of an already enfranchised citizen family. A City Council and charter officers were to be chosen by general vote, negroes having the right of balloting. Trained, apparently, in the tactics of voting "early," if not "often," as well as in the system of "pipe-laying" or "colonizing" votes from abroad, colored men of the radical stripe entered the city or turned out from their several domiciles within the corporate limits in large number at the earliest hours of the morning, commencing to arrive at the different ward centres as early as four o'clock. They were well prepared for an election campaign, having their ballots in their pockets, bludgeons in their hands and their over-coats on their shoulders. They appeared determined to vote as the freedom of political decision dictated, as democrats or radicals. Free expression was not permitted, however, for, as appears from our telegraph report, a democrat mulatto named Stuart, having attempted to vindicate his principle in the legal manner, was set up by the colored radicals, abused, driven from his position and compelled to seek shelter in a store, where he was protected from the negroes by the proprietor at much risk both to his person and property. Stuart proved a plucky fellow. A squadron of mounted police having arrived at his place of re reat, he came forth, went towards the ballot box, but was hunted from place to place by his infuriated brethren. The police were compelled in self-defence to fire on the mob. This goaded them on to act with a fury which is described as almost demoniac in intensity, the officers being assailed and the Superintendent wounded in the affray. Policemen and citizens were seen runing in evey direction, shots resounded on all sides, the alarm became general, and wor der is expressed that a number of persons were not killed during the melee. The Mayor was insulted by the triumphant darkies, who lighted bonfires as an evidence of their triumph, howling around them in a most exciting manner. The disterbances subsided at a late hour in the evening. The police ran Stuart off and started him for Baltimore. Negro equality is almost compeleted and the "underground" railroad again in operation.

We are in receipt of the first number of the Rio Grande Gazette, published at Las Cruces, by our late partner, Mr. H. W. Sherry. The Gazette is a sheet of sixteen columns, three of which are advertirements. We wish our juvenile contemporary every success and give it a place on our exchange list.

Latest News.

(From files of the daily New Mexican.)

Chicago, June 18.—Henry J Raymond of the New York times, was struck by apoplexy at three o'clock this afternoon and died at five.

An officer of the treasury department just returned from Richmond states that at a mass meeting of the conservatives on Tuesday. Robt. Ould, rebel commissioner for the exchange of prisoners during the war made a violent speech telling northern carpet-baggers that after the election of July 6th, they must pack up and leave the state.

Washington, June 19.—Roberts, one of the best railroad engineers is at the head of the expedition to explore the northern Pacific railroad route. Several noted railroad men will capitalists. The exploration will be thorough and should the report be favorable Jay Cooke will take hold of the road. The expedition will have a military escort.

Washington June 23.—The state department has received no positive or direct information from minister McMahon since December last, when he arrived at Asuncion. All other information is rumor or speculation. The latest official dispatches are dated April 8th from Buenos Ayers, and Rio Janeiro, the 24th of the same month.

Washington June 24.—Intelligence has been received here from Cuban sources of the fight which took place between the revolutionary forces and the Spanish troops near Puerta del Padre. The Cuban troops numbering 2,400 were attacked in their intrenchments by the Spaniards with a force of nearly double that number, who were twice repulsed. The loss of the Cubans was less than a hundred in killed and wounded while that of the attacking party was three times as great. The Spaniards retreated, leaving a number of their killed and wounded on the field.

A number of recruits, mostly from Virginia, left here yesterday and to-day, to join a force which is rendezvousing on the southern coast, preparing to join the Cuban army.

London, June 23.—Five thousand emigrants left Liverpool during the week ending Saturday last for different points in America.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

AUCTION SALE.

WE will sell, on the tenth day of August next, in Tucson, A. T., at Public Auction, a large lot of old WAGONS, HARNESS and CHAINS, and other articles useful to men who have trains; or, we will sell the above property at private sale for barley, corn, or wheat, at reasonable prices. Persons wishing such articles will do well to call and see them as they can get bargains by buying now.

TULLY & OCHOA.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!!

T. LAUENSTEIN & CO.—PROPRIETORS.

In Lesinsky's Building, opposite E. N. Fish &Co.,—Main Street—Tucson A. T.

Citizens and strangers wanting any superior bread, cakes and pies are notified that we have re-opened our bakery and solicit their patronage.

GEORGE HOOKER.
T. LAUENSTEIN.

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1868. tf.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

tf Jan. 1,'69.

CASH STORE!

—o—

I. GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods, embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS.
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER, HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail. We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

tf

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LOCAL MATTERS.

DIED:—J. G. Gaige, the efficient photographic artist and accomplished gentleman, who left this city a few weeks since, died at Camp Goodwin on the 2d inst.

INDIANS:—A report reached us, on Tuesday, that the express rider on the route between Tucson and Camp Grant, while coming toward Tucson, on Saturday, was met by a party of Indians, and by them pursued back to the post.

SCHOOL:—Two ladies and a gentlemen, recently arrived from Sonora, have opened a school in the Hodges' House. During the day, the young idea is instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and toward evening a second relief falls in to study vocal and instrumental music. We wish these enterprising people every success and may they receive sufficient patronage to indupe them to remain with us.

THE GOVERNOR AND SECRETARY:—Thursday was quite an eventful day in Tucson. Hon. A. P. K. Safford, our new Governor, arrived on Thursday morning. He reached the Nine Mile station on Tuesday evening and was there met by a party of our citizens by whom he was escorted into town. Mr. Lyon, from Arizona City, arrived with the Governor. Hon. Coles Bashford, Secretary, arrived from the East, via Santa Fe, on Thursday evening, accompanied by Major Duffield and others. The city is thronged with strangers and they all look cheerful and happy.

WHO DID IT?—A house on the plaza was shaken to fragments, on Saturday night, by the explosion of a quantity of powder placed under the foundation. Jones says he is quite confident that the act was committed by a party of idle urchins. Brown, however, maintains that it is not so; but, having discovered the charred remains of two pairs of ladies' hose near the ruin, believes the work to have been done by fairer hands. Smith maintains that it is no such thing; that the mischief was done by the party who fired the first gun on the morning of the 4th. *Quien sabe?*

MAILS:—In our last issue we spoke of the probable capture by the Indians, of the mail buggy on the route between Tucson and Mesilla. We surmised correctly. The mail which left this place on the 24th proceeded to Barney's Station without meeting with any edventure. Here the mails connect, but in consequence of the non-appearance of the mail due from the Rio Grande, that from this place passed on in the expectation of meeting with it. Near Soldiers' Farewell, N. M., the driver was attacked by a large body of Indians but succeeded in making his escape leaving the buggy surrounded by Indians. After proceeding a short distance he discovered the other buggy and two men lying dead close by. Thus the Indians had captured both buggies almost on the same spot. The postmaster at Miembres Station, with a party of men, proceeded to the scene of the disaster on the following day, where they discovered the mail matter scattered around, but not torn except in a few instances in which letters and newspapers had been perforated by bullets. They succeeded in collecting the entire mail, and having buried the bodies of the murdered men returned to the station. Mr. Davis arrived here with the mail on Thursday, having procured buggies and stock to replace those destroyed and taken by the Indians.

It is strange that a military guard cannot be furnished to protect mails on this route. The present indifference in this matter is a disgrace to those who have the power to apply a remedy. Even though the loss of property sustained by the mail contractors be ignored, (as it is, but should not be) the mails should be protected.

INDIANS:—On Saturday, the 3d inst. a party of Indians well armed and mounted, made a descent upon the ranch of Mr. George, on the San Pedro valley. Mr. G was ploughing in a field at some distance form his house, and upon discovering the Indians, cut loose and mounted one of his mules and succeeded in reaching his house in safety; but a soldier named O'Donnell who was also in the field at this time, was overtaken and murdered by the Indians. About the same time another ranch, situated some two miles from the scene of this outrage, was attacked by another band, numbering some thirty warriors, and two men named McMurray and Johnson, killed.

about this time. The party in charge of the train discovered a large body of Indians at a short distance from the Crossing; their horses picketed along the banks of the river and they reposing fearlessly in an adjacent shade, evidently watching for some small party to make its appearance. Fortunately the train was well guarded being accompanied by a force of 17 men, seven of whom were soldiers, and all well armed.

It is thought that no fewer than 300 Indians are at present scattered along the valley, and fears are entertained that they have assembled for the purpose of breaking up the entire settlement and murdering the settlers, or driving them to seek refuge elsewhere.

CELEBRATION:—The celebration of the 4th commenced at midnight; and just as the clocks tolled the hour of 12, the first roar of artillery proclaimed that another year had been added to the term of national independence. Again and again the cannons' roar was echoed back from the mountains while the merry throng filled the intervals with hearty hurrahs. Thus passed the hours until the blushing Aurora kicked the sun out of bed when the convivial throng sought shelter from his rays.

At the fall of evening the streets were again crowded. The cannons' thunder again burst forth, while the lucid glare of pyrotechnics bursting on the ground and in the darkened air gave the whole celebration the appearance of some gigantic elemental conflict. Exhausted at length, we retired to our den and coiled ourself up, and after having laughed in our sleeve at the thought of escaping the consequences of over-exertion—red eyes and aching head—were soon far away in the land of dreams. But our dreams were quickly disturbed by noise sufficient to produce a resurrection. Innumerable fire-crackers bursting and spirting and cracking in impish glee, gave our sanctum the appearance of a fortification in a state of siege at the same time that the band proclaimed "we wont go home till morning," or something else quite as unreasonable. We are unable to state what may have transpired during the few hours of our retirement, but upon mingling with the throng a second time we noticed that, at least, three-fourths of the company stepped off with strange uncertainty, while the general conversation was almost unintelligible—fatigued after much exertion and half strangled from inhaling vapors, of course. On the whole, the 4th was a jovial time, and the celebration ended to the satisfaction of every one.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at
ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.
All our *goods* are either imported directly of bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot
Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69, tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.
Camp Crittenden, A. T.
WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of necessary articles, for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS
Direct from San Francisco.
which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES
at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T
M. I. JACOBS & CO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE
Main Street, Tucson, A. T
OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to this market.
Jauuary 2d 1869-tf.

E. N. FISH, Tucson, S. SILVERBERG San Francisco
E. N. FISH, & CO.,
West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies or Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.
Jan. 1, '69. 32:tf

B. F. ROUNTREE,
Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS,
SONORA,
MEXICO.
Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to
COL. J. P. T CARTER, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN. TULLY & OCHOA.
LORD & WILLIAMS
of Tucson, A. T.

BATHS!
—Next Door to Platt's Office—
THE undersigned gives notice to his customers and the public generally that he has arranged a commodious apartment for the purpose of furnishing baths to all who may wish to tender patronage. It only costs 50cts.
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.
jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

CONTINENTAL BILLIARD SALOON.
BY TODD & DURFEE.
The Best South of San Francisco.
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.
THE best of WINES LIQUORS and CIGARS Imported direct for this House—kept constantly on hand, for sale
Wholesale and Retail.
The BILLIARD TABLES are new and of the latest style
The proprietors will take special care to have everything of the best, and insure prompt attention to their customers.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Jan. 24, '69, 24-3m.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that from and after the FIRST DAY of MAY, 1869, I have ceased to be a member of the Firm of HINTON HOOPER & Co.
F. HINTON.
Arizona City, A. T., May 1, 1869. 3m;fm15

NOTICE!

Mr. FRANCIS HINTON having retired from the Firm of HINTON, HOOPER & Co., the business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of HOOPER WHITING & Co. All outstanding accounts and all claims against the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.
WM. B. HOOPER
A. H. WHITING
Arizona City A. T., May 1, 1869. } JAS. M. BARNEY
JNO. S. CARR
3m;fm15

AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKET

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

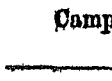
Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF,
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4;67 tf

PIONEER BUTCHER SHOP.
MITCHELL GOLDBAUM.
at the OLD STAND on Main Street,
TUCSON, A. T.



IS ready to supply all customers in his line with as good beef and at as low rates as can be done elsewhere town.

Jan. 1st 1869.

PIONEER BREWERY.
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
March 14, 1869—11-tf.

CAMP GRANT STORE!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they have just opened a new stock of goods consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.
and are prepared to sell on the "live and let live" principle:

Would also announce to those persons desirous to settle upon the Lower San Pedro, that they are proprietors of a large Asequio and will allow water to be taken from it by actual settlers free of charge

ISRAEL & COX.
Camp Grant, A. T., Oct. 2d 1868. tf

FH Goodwin Adam Sanders
GOODWIN & SANDERS,
Dealers in General Merchandise
TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,
consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

New Saw-Mill
New Saw-Mill
New Saw-Mill
AT FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO.

Having brought from the States last FALL, and put up, three miles south of this Post, a NEW AND LARGE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of turning out 15 000 feet of Lumber per Day, we are prepared to furnish the Citizens of Arizona with any amount of a superior quality of PINE LUMBER, and at Greatly Reduced Prices—Orders filled on short notice—We have now on hand THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND feet of well seasoned lumber of all dimensions. Having attached a new SHINGLE MACHINE to our Mill we are enabled to furnish Shingles at $8.00 per thousand.

MINICK & BREMEN
m1:8t

SOUTHERN OVERLAND
U. S. MAIL.
And Express Line From Mesilla
N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

TOLBY & COX.
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.
and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!
NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

NEW GOODS!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
AT THE
SUTLER STORE.
CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)
A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

JOHN T. HAVILAND formerly of Haynes & Lawton.
JOS. KENT HOOPER formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
BUSINESS
under the style of
HAVILAND HOOPER & Co,
AT
No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery)
San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.
ma8

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Otet4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona,
County of Pima.

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

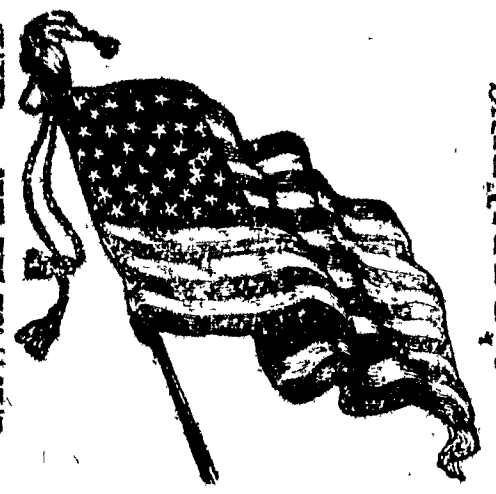
You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
Agent and
12-4f Territorial Treasurer.



NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!
TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a
LARGE SUPPLY
of
NEW MATERIAL,
we are prepared to execute
ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,
PAPMHLETS,
BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADINGS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A, T

A Good Book for Agents
RESOURCES
OF THE
PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,

Complete in One Large
OCTAVO VOLUME
of 874 Pages, Price $4.00.

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by
H. H. BANCROFT & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

ALEX. WILKINS,
BARBER.
Hodges' Street.

Shaving	25	cts
Hair Cutting	25	"
Shampooing	25	"
Shaving, Hair cutting and Shampooing, per month,	$3.00	

1869.

Federal Officers.
Governor—Richard C. McCormick, Tucson.
Secretary—James P. T. Carter "
Chief Justice—William F. Turner, Prescott,
Associate " Henry T. Backus, Tucson.
" " Harley H. Carter, La Paz.
Marshal—Edward Phelps, Tucson.
Sup't. Indians—George W. Dent, La Paz,
Surveyor General Sherman Day, San Francisco
District Attorney——— Tucson.
Assessor—Henry A. Bigelow, Prescott,
Collector—Levi Bashford, "
Dept. Collector Customs—J. F. Stone, Tucson

Territorial Officers.
Auditor—Charles H Lord, Tucson,
Treasurer—John B Allen "
Attorney General—James E McCaffrey "
Delegate to Congress—Coles Bashford "

County Officers.
PIMA COUNTY.
Probate Judge—John S Thayer
Sheriff—Peter R Brady
District Attorney—Granville H. Oury
Treasurer—Sidney R DeLong
Recorder—Oscar Buckalew
Supervisors—John W Sweeney, E. N. Fish John G. Capron
Public Administrator,—Chas. H Meyers,
County seat—Tucson.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.
Probate Judge—Hezikiah Brooks.
Sheriff—A John Moore
District Attorney—John M Rountree
Treasurer—William Cory
Recorder—John H Behan
Supervisors—John G Campbell, ———
County Seat—Prescott.

YUMA COUNTY.
Probate Judge—Joseph B. Tuttle.
Sheriff—David King.
District Attorney—Marcus D Dobbins.
Treasurer—Robert Coles
Recorder—Peter Doll.
Supervisors—W Ravena, C. Gross, M, Castinado
Public Administrator—John Duff.
County seat—La Paz.

MOHAVE COUNTY.
Probate Judge—Wm. L Haskell
Sheriff—EH Smith
Treasurer—E M McCarty
Recorder—James P Bull
Supervisors—John Pearson, William Forrey Chas Atchisson.
Dis't. Att'y.—A E Davis.
County Seat—Hardyville.

PAH UTE COUNTY.
Probate Judge—Daniel M Thomas.
Sheriff———
Treasurer ———
Recorder———
Supervisors———
County seat—St. Thomas.

Notaries Public.
PIMA CO.—William S Baxter Maricopa Wells Mortimer R. Platt, Tucson; John M. Cass, Apache Pass; J. B. McKinnie, Florence;
YAVAPAI CO.—Henry W Fleury, Prescott; W. R Ferris, Wickenburg; Thos J L Hague Peoria, J M Lenzarder, Camp McDowell.
YUMA CO.—Charles H. Brinley, Arizona City M. D. Dobbs, La Paz.

Assistant Assessors
PIMA CO.—Mark Aldrich, Tucson.
Yuma Co—Thos. J Braswell, La Paz.
Yavapai Co—George Lount, Prescott; W. R. Ferris, Wickenburg

Deputy Collectors.
PIMA CO.—P R Brady Tucson.
Yuma Co—Robt Coles, La Paz.
Mohave Co—Jas P. Bull, Mohave City.

Places and Times of Holding Courts.
FIRST DISTRICT.
Judge Backus—Oscar Buckalew, Clerk
In Tucson, Pima county, commencing on the first Monday in April, and first Monday in October.
SECOND DISTRICT.
Judge Carter——— Clerk.
In La Paz, Yuma county, commencing on the first Monday in March and first Monday in September
In St Thomas, Pah Ute County, commencing on the 3d Monday in June.
In Hardyville, Mohave county, commencing on first Monday in January and first Monday in June
THIRD DISTRICT.
Judge Turner—Edward W Wells, Clerk.
In Prescott, Yavapai county, commencing on the first Monday in April and first Monday in October.
SUPREME COURT.
One term in each year at the Capital, commencing in the first Wednesday after beginning of the regular annual session of the Legislature. Oscar Buckalow, Clerk.

BRICK AND LIME!

The undersigned offer for sale at the Corrall formerly occupied by "Brigham" any quantity of Brick & Lime. We have now on hand about 50,000 bricks which we offer at $15 per thousand and lime may be purchased from us at $1 per bushel.

FREDERICK MARSH & Co.
tf

BLACKSMITH
AND
WAGON SHOP,
PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL, Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, July 17, 1869. No 29

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to th interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....,Editor.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

* * * * * *

CALIFORNIA.

For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians in California, sixty thousand dollars.

For pay of one physician, one blacksmith, one assistant blacksmith, one farmer, one carpenter, and one teacher upon each of the three reservations of California, and one miller at Round Valley, and one upon the Hoopa Valley reservations, and one special agent, one physician, and two teachers for the mission Indians of California, twenty two thousand dollars.

For this amount, or as much thereof as may be necessary to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for removing the Indians from Smith's River reservation to Hoopa Valley and Round Valley reservations in California, two thousand five hundred dollars

For defraying the expense of removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon not parties to any treaty, and for pay of necessary employees, twenty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of removal and subsistence of Indians in Washington Territory, not parties to any treaty, and for pay of necessary employees, fifteen thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to take charge of certain stray bands of Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians in the State of Wisconsin, five thousand dollars.

For salary of a special agent to take charge of Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians now in the State of Wisconsin, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment of Interest on one million two hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred dollars, non-paying stocks, held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, up to and including the Interest payable July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, less two *months* [sevenths] of six per centum interest on seven hundred and ninety six thousand eight hundred dollars, Virginia stock, for the payment of which provision has been made, sixty-five thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty-seven cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For payment of interest on fifteen thousand dollars, abstracted bonds, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the Cherokee school fund, nine hundred dollars.

For payment of interest on sxty-eight thousand dollars, abstracted bonds, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, of the Cherokee national fund, four thousand and eighty dollars.

For insurance, transportation and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery to the Pawnee, Ponca, and Yancton Sioux Indians of annuity goods and provisions, eight thousand dollars.

For actual necessary expenses incurred, and that may hereafter be incurred, by officers of the Indian department in the rescue of prisoners from Indian tribes and returning them to their homes, and for expenses incident to the arrest and confinement within the territory of the United States, by order of such officers of persons charged with crimes against the Indians, five thousand dollars.

To pay expenses incurred in taking census of North Carolina Cherokee Indians, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to re-establish the Shoshones, Bannocks and other strolling bands of Indians in the southern portion of Idaho Territory, and southeastern portion of Oregon, on the Fort Hall reservation, on Snake river, Idaho Territory, or on the Siletz or Klamath reservation in Oregon, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, including the transportation of all necessary articles and the material and labor for the construction of the houses and mills and pay [of] necessary employees for one year, thirty thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to aid in subsisting said Indians for the first year after their settlement on said reservation or reservations, no part of which to be expended until said Indians shall be so established, and to be applied pro rata as said settlement shall be made, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That none of the payments provided for in this act shall be made unless the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that the tribes, bands, or individuals named have observed the treaty stipulations under which such payments have become due, and also the provisions of any other treaties with the government to which they may be parties: or in case portions of said tribes or bands have observed all of said obligations, payments shall be made to them pro rata.

To pay the expenses of two commissioners, under tenth article treaty of February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred one sixty-seven, with the Pottawatomies, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount to pay for subsistence furnished to the Ponca Indians, by direction of the Indian peace commission, under a contract made with J. W Bosler, eleven thousand nine hundred dollars and twenty-six cents.

For expenses incurred by M. Wilkinson, United States agent for the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandan Indians, under instructions from the Indian peace commission, to make said Indians, as far as possible, self-sustaining, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-seven cents.

For this amount, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for pay of commissioner to be appointed by the President, as per forty-ninth and fiftieth articles treaty April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and Senate amendment thereto, with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, fifteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents.

For this amount, interest due the Choctaws and Chickasaws, August eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, on three hundred thousand dollars held in trust for said Indians, under the third article treaty of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, fifteen thousand dollars,

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay unpaid vouchers audited and allowed by the Indian peace commission, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of their lands in Kansas, for subsistence of the Great and Little Osage Indians, thirty thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay expenses incurred in making and preparing homes, furnishing provisions, tools and farming utensils, cattle, and furnishing food and transportation for bands of Indians with which treaties have been made by the Indian peace commission, under the supervision of brevet Major General W. S. Harney, incurred since October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, four hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-one cents.

For the payment of [such] damages sustained by the citizens of Niobrara township, Nebraska, by the action of the government in moving the Santee Sioux upon their lands in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as shall, [be found due,] after proper investigation under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall appoint a commission to ascertain and report the amount of the damages sustained, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, to be divided pro rata in payment of the claims to be found due, which shall be a final settlement of said claims.

To supply deficiency of appropriation to pay for depredations committed by Indians in northwestern Iowa in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand nine hundred and six dollars and thirty-four cents.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods and merchandise furnished any tribe or band of Indians under the provisions of any act shall be turned over by the agent or superintendent of such tribe or band to the chiefs of the tribe or band in bulk and in the original package, as nearly as practicable, and in the presence of the headman of the tribe, if practicable, to be distributed to the tribe or band by the chiefs in such manner as the chiefs may deem best, in the presence of the agent or superintendent: *Provided*, That said chiefs have observed their treaty obligations with the government as hereinbefore stated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the unexpended balance now standing to the credit of the Kansas tribe of Indians on the books of the Treasury Department, appropriated for or belonging to them for educational purposes, may be used under the direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs for the central superintendency in the purchase of such articles of food and clothing as may in his discretion be thought necessary to relieve the most pressing wants of said Indians, they being in a destitute and suffering condition.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated the further sum of two millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the President to maintain the peace among and with the various tribes, bands, and parties of Indians, and to promote civilization among said Indians, bring them, where practicable, upon reservations, relieve their necessities, and encourage their efforts at self-support, a report of all expenditures under this appropriation to be made in detail to Congress in December next; and for the purpose of enabling the President to execute the powers conferred by this act he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to organize a board of commissioners, to consist of not more than ten persons, to be selected by him from men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, to serve without pecuniary compensation, who may, under his discretion, exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations, made by this act or any part thereof that the President may designate; and to pay the necessary expenses of transportation, subsistence, and clerk hire of said commissioners while actually engaged in said service there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twent-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained, or in any of the provisions thereof, shall be so construed as to ratify or approve any treaty made with any tribes, bands, or parties of Indians since the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriation of one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars made to the State of Minnesota, July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by said State in suppressing Indian hostilities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same is hereby, extended to embrace such expenditures incurred in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to amount of twelve thousand four hundred and eight dollars and four cents: *Provided*, That only so much of such expenses shall be paid the State of Minnesota as shall be allowed by the proper accounting officers under the twenty-second section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for other purposes"

Approved, April 10. 1869.

AN ACT authorizing the submission of the constitution of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, to a vote of the people, and authorising the election of State officers, provided by said constitutions, and members of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, at such times as he may deem best for the public interest, may submit the constitution which was framed by the convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of said submission, for ratification or rejection; and may also submit to a separate vote such provisions of said constitution as he may deem best, such vote to be taken either upon each of the said provisions alone, or in connection with the other portions of said constitution, as the President may direct.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at the same election the voters of said State may vote for and elect members of the general assembly of said State, and all the officers of said State provided for by the said constitution, and members of Congress; and the officer commanding the district of Virgina shall cause the lists of registered voters of said State to be revised, enlarged, and corrected prior to such election, according to law, and for that purpose may appoint such registrars as he may deem necessary. And said election shall be held and returns thereof made in the manner provided by the acts of congress commonly called the reconstruction acts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the constitution of Texas to the voters of said State at such times and in such manner as he may direct; either the entire constitution, or separate vote; provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to a separate vote; and at the same election the voters vote for and elect the members of the legislature and all the State officers provided for in said constitution, and members of Congress: *Provided also*, That no election shall be held in said State of Texas for any purpose until the President so directs.

SEC. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the President of the United States may in like manner resubmit the constitution of Mississippi to the voters of said State at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire constitution or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to a separate vote; and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the legislature and all the State officers provided for in said constitution, and members of Congress.

SEC. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if either of said constitutions, shall be ratified at such election, the legislature of the State so ratifying elected as provided for in this act, shall assemble at the capital of said State on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of such ratification by the military officer commanding in said State

SEC 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That before the States of Virginia, Mississirpi, and Texas shall be admited to representation in Congress, their several legislatures, which may be hereafter lawfully organized, shall ratify the fifteenth article, which has been proposed by Congress to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the proceedings in any of said States shall not be deemed final or operate as a complete restoration thereof until their action, respectively, shall be approved by Congress.

Approved, April 10, 1869

A RESOLUTION making San Diego, California, a port of delivery.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That San Diego, California, be, and is hereby, created a port of Delivery in the Customs collection disirict of San Francisco, and that the deputy collector of that port receive the same salary as other deputy collectors of the district.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

A Resolution enabling bona fide settlers to purchase certain lands acquired from the Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any bona fide settler residing upon any portion of the lands sold to the United States, by virtue of the first and second articles of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians, September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and proclaimed January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, who is a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, shall be, and hereby is entitled to purchase the same in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, within two years from the passage of this act under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, However*, That both the odd and even numbered sections of said lands shall be subject to settlement and sale as above provided: *And provided further*, That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township of said lands shall be reserved for State school purposes in accordance with the provisions of the act of admission of the State of Kansas: PROVIDED, HOWEVER That nothing in this act shall be construed in any manner affecting any legal rights heretofore vested in any other party or parties.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JULY 17.....1869.

THE INDIAN.

Notwithstanding all that has been reported concerning the Apache Indian, since the Spring of '68—his numerous robberies of mails and trains; the several attacks made by him upon settlers, involving the destruction of property and loss of stock; the many scenes in which his brutal nature sought satiety in the blood of the pioneer, and his gradually increasing hostility from time to time—we are, to-day, to a greater extent the victim of his ravages than at any former time. The people and press of Arizona have repeatedly entreated, begged for assistance; represented the thrilling condition of affairs here, in which homes have been desolated and families massacred by the Indian—but to no purpose. Nothing has been done which can lead us to hope for any important change. True, there are reports of troops being sent to Arizona—two or three companies. The department commander must, indeed, have taken a very contracted view of Indian affairs in Arizona if he suppose that a couple hundred men can work any important change when, perhaps, an equal number of these at present in the Territory will have been discharged by the time that the promised reinforcements arrive. Perhaps our military commanders believe that this mode of furnishing troops—seldom, and few at a time—is real economy; that to kill off the Apache by piece-meal is less expensive in proportion, as the maintenance of few companies amounts to less than that of many—very good policy if the work of ridding the Territory of Indians were a mere contract, backed by a limited amount of capital, but a pernicious policy when viewed as it should be: that the work must be done, and that the interests of the people, of the Territory, and of the nation at large demand that it be done quickly.

Let us here take a view of the results of this piece-meal system from January 1868 up to the present time, and within a radius of less than 200 miles from Tucson:

January 2d, 1868—Indians capture 40 mules from a herd, near Tubac.

Jan. 27—Indians capture Col. Lewis' train, near Tubac, and wound driver.

March 23—Indians capture 700 head of cattle near Picacho; two men, Johnson and Daniels killed.

March 25—Indians attack Kenny's ranch on the Sonoita; two men, Dawson and Burns, wounded, and five head of cattle captured.

March 27—Indians attack Montgomery's ranch on San Pedro, and run off 7 mules.

May 6—A Mexican killed by Indians three miles from town.

May 13—Indians capture 14 mules, the property of Hinds and Hooker, near Apache Pass.

May 26—Indians capture and destroy the mail from the Rio Grande; four men, Brownly, Tennessee, Knowls and King, killed, and four mules captured.

May 31—Indians capture 200 mules and horses from a herd, between Apache Pass and the Miembres.

July 13—Indians attack the train of Tully & Ochoa, at the Cienega; two men, Soto and Barba, killed; four men, Castenedo, Baregen, Moreno and Lucero, wounded, and 38 mules captured.

July 15—Indians attack a party near San Xavier, kill a friendly Indian and carry a woman into captivity.

July 16—Elonzo M. Erwin killed by Indians at Camp Grant.

July 25—Wm. Bothnell killed by Indians near the Colorado mine; J H Osborne of Camp Crittenden, wounded.

July 23—Indians attack Carroll's ranch, near Camp Crittenden, carry Mr. Carroll into captivity, and kill two men.

July 24—Corozozo killed by Indians near Camp Grant.

August 8—Indians attack the ranch of Mr. McCormick, on the Sonoita, drive off two men and destroy everything they are unable to carry off.

Aug. 27—James Pennington killed by Indians near San Xavier and his stock captured

Aug. 30—Indians attack the California mail, near the Nine Mile station, and wound the driver, Mr. Lynn.

November 10—Indians attack a party of men near the Pass and kill one named Ballon, and wound two named Knox and Font.

Nov. 13—Indians kill a Mexican near the Pass.

January 17, 1869—Indians capture 40 head of cattle, the property of Mr. Casse; near Tubac.

Jan. 18—Indians capture Mr. Kitchen's entire herd, some 50 cattle and horses, and kill 200 sheep, near Tubac.

Jan. 27—Seven mules belonging to E. N. Fish & Co., captured by Indians near Tubac.

February 26—Indians attack the train of Thos. Venable near Camp Grant; two men, Price and Davis, killed; one man wounded and 12 mules captured.

March 18—California mail attacked by Indians near Picacho and the driver, Mr Johnson, wounded.

March 19—Two mexicans killed by Indians near the Picacho.

March 23—Indians attack a party near Camp Grant, kill one man and wound two.

March 26—Indians attack a Mexican three miles from town; he receives a slight wound.

April 10—Indians attack a mail near San Pedro, kill one mule and destroy the mail.

April 11—Indians attack the train of Thos. Yerkes, near the Sonora boundary, and capture forty-eight mules.

April 13—Seven Mexicans killed by Indians near Camp Crittenden.

April 24—Indians attack a government train near Camp Crittenden, kill two soldiers and capture 12 mules.

April 28—Indians attack a mail at San Pedro Crossing, kill the mule and destroy the mail.

May 10—Indians capture the herd of A. Lazard five miles from town.

May 11—Indians attack the train of Tully & Ochoa, on the Camp Grant road, and kill three men, wound two, capture 80 mules, and destroy two wagons.

May 17—Indians capture 14 mules from a herd, seven miles from town.

May 28—Indians kill a farmer on the San Pedro and run off his mules.

June 16—Mr. Pennington, of Sonoita, and his son, killed, and his stock captured by Indians.

June 19—Jose Jaramillo, going from Tucson to Mesilla, killed by Indians at Soldiers' Farewell.

June 23—Indians attack a mail near the Pass, kill the horse and destroy the mail. Indians steal a horse from Mr. Anderson's corrall, at the Pass, break into his store-house and destroy several hundred dollars worth of property.

June 26—Indians capture and destroy two mail buggies, kill two men and run off 12 mules, at Soldiers' Farewell.

July 3—Indians make a descent upon the settlement on the San Pedro, kill three men, Johnson, McMurray and O'Donnell, and run off several animals.

July 12—Indians attack a wagon near Sulphur Springs, and appropriate mules and other property to the value of $1000. One of the three men in charge of the wagon perishes from fatigue and thirst, the whole party having been obliged to flee for safety.

Is not this a glorious record of events for a period of eighteen months? To this add the almost equal depredation north of Gila and we will venture to assert that an outrage of equal magnitude was never before, in the history of the world, so basely ignored by any civilized government. And yet, from the disinterestedness shown by the last Congress, in passing over an important recommendation by our delegate, and the little encouragement received by him in an interview with the commanding general, in which he importuned that additional military aid be given to assist in suppressing the Indian in Arizona, we can hardly hope that any vigorous measures are contemplated, and we find nothing which can lead us to believe that the history of the next eighteen months will not be another blood-stained record equal in terror to that of the past.

For three weeks we have not received a copy of the *Miner*. If it were not for the fact that a gentleman in this city has received it regularly during this time we should have concluded that the Apache, or high water, was responsible for its non-appearance, but, as it is, we are forced to the conclusion that our Prescott brother has decided to sever the chief tie between Tucson and Prescott. We are sorry for this even though the isolation will not be ours.

The N. Y. *Herald* is jubilant over the exodus of thieves pickpockets etc. etc. Just hear it: "All the pickpockets have gone to Boston to see the Jubilee; so have the thimble-riggers, and the man who owns the ox with eight horns and the cow with seventeen tails."

The Southern Pacific.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

In your issue of June 2d the following paragraph appeas, speaking of the railroad from Shreveport to Marshall:

There is now no railroad enterprise in the country that is attracting more attention or that can present more cogent arguments favoring its extension across the continent. And just here it is well to remark that we are advised that, of all the railroad projects now before Congress soliciting aid, this is the only one making any progress; and, what is still more worthy of notice, it is the only one in which parties interested have sufficient confidence to invest their money.

Whilst the writer can have no possibl objection to the progress of that enterprise, it is certainly an untrue statement which is made above. If this Marshall & Shreveport line is "now before Congress soliciting aid, and is the only one making any progress," it is news to the writer, and will be to many other persons.

The Memphis, El Paso and San Diego Pacific railroad company has been, and is before Congress, and has twice been endorsed within the last four months. The right of way to the Pacific was passed in the Fortieth Congress, by 121 to 45; in the Forty-first Congress by 102 to 49. No action has been taken by the Senate, though forty one Senators have expressed their intention to support it. In the late convention at Memphis the unanimous expression of opinion was for this line, and the friends of the measure acted upon the suggestions of one of the Executives Board, Col. Blanton Duncan, who was a member of the Pacific railroad committee and had full powers from his company. The Senate committee upon public lands reported back, April 3, 1869, the bill with the proviso amendatory of the House resolution:

"That said company shall, within two years, build a brach road from Marshall, Texas, in as direct a line westerly as practicable to connect with the main line of their road at or near the 20th meridian of west longitude."

Thus the Senate seems to have ignored any claims on the part of the Marshall and Shreveport road to extend its line, and (as the friends of the Memphis and El Paso then thought) rather unjustly. The Memhis and El Paso Directors did not ask for this amendment, nor do they desire it. And if the Shreveport people can build the line within the time prescribed, and can give proper assurances that no penalties will ensue from their failure against the Memphis and El Paso, there will not be the slightest objection on the part of the latter road to permit the former to build this branch and take all the benefit. Indeed, it will require all the energy and all the influence of the Directors to attend to their own main trunk of nearly 2,000 miles. The act of Congress provides:

That the said company shall complete the construction of at least fifty miles of their road from Jefferson, Texas, within one year, and shall, in each succeeding year, construct in a continuous line fifty miles at least of said road, and a failure to comply with this condition shall forfeit so much of said right of way as is not occupied by the completed road of said company, and shall fully complete and equip their whole line of road within ten years from the approval of this act.

By this proviso the government insures good faith and dilligence upon the part of the company. Ten millions of it first mortgage bonds have been sold upon the Paris Bourse, the only American railway securities which are quoted in that exchange. A telegram from Gen. Fremont, of the 20th May, was read to the Memphis Convention;

"Our bonds are selling on the Paris Exchange at 79, gold."

That equals 112 in greenbacks, at present rates of gold and exchange. The money thus secured will build and equip about 300 miles of the road. The iron is contracted for, and the line will be pushed as soon as Fremont returns from Europe, and the Directors determine minor details.

The Memphis and El Paso will be built within five years.

It is the route above all others in which Louisville and Kentucky are interested, for the line of travel from the Pacific to all the Eastern cities north of Norfolk must come through this State. The development of Northern Texas and the access to New Mexico, Arizona, Chihuahua, Durango, Sinoloa and Sonora will bring more commerce to Louisville than all she now enjoys. And with her traffic more than doubled, her population will increase correspondingly, and her proportions will be metropolitan before ten years have passed.

E. D.

General Fremont, whose departure for Paris we noticed several weeks ago, maked the visit, we since learned in the interests of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, whose Texas land grant bonds for $10,000,000 for the first 300 miles of their road have been successfully negotiated in the French market through his instrumentality. He is accompanied by Mayor James M. Daniel, Engineer-in-Chief of the company, whose personal inspection of material for the road, ordered in France, is required. The management of this enterprise has recommenced work on the road, independent of Congressional aid, and advertised for proposals for putting the first 300 miles in running order by October, 1870. The remaining 513 miles of the main trunk in Texas, as well as about 200 miles of its arm from the Brazos River to Marshall, running on the 32d parallel, and also 200 miles of the Pacific Division of the road, between San Diego and Fort Yuma, the company expect to construct and complete within three years. An efficient representative of the Company, Gen. Morton C. Hunter, late member of Congress from Indiana, is on his way by rail to San Francisco, to start operations from San Diego under the superintendence of Col. Thomas S. Sedgwick, engineer for the Pacific Division of the road. The company intend soon to bring their lands in Texas, as well as around the Atlantic terminus on the harbor of San Diego, into the market.—*New Mexican.*

Latest News.

(From files of the daily New Mexican.)

New York, June, 23.—Herald special from Havana says the steamship Cleopatra from Vera Cruz has arrived with dispatches from the city of Mexico to the 18th. Minister Nelson would arrive at the capital on the following day, and be officially presented to Juarez on the 19th. General Rosecrans would leave for Acapulco immediately. There was considerable excitement over the arrival of Mr. Nelson; foreigners expect either a protectorate over Mexico, or annexation to the United States. Mexicans are fearful that parties are getting up bogus claims to lay before the commission which is to meet at Washington. Three men are suspected of complicity in these bogus claims and have been arrested.

Havana, June 13.—Reports of heavey engagement at Puerto Padre are current. The Spaniards admit a loss of 600 killed and wounded, and claim that the Cuban loss exceeds 1200. Maramot was killed in the engagement.

The following news from Santiago de Cuba come from Spanish sources. A Schooner recently landed a party of one hundred fillibusterers at a port about sixty miles east of Santiago. The party was betrayed by its guide who gave information of its landing to the officer commanding at Barrio. The troops composing the garrison marched out and coming upon the fillibusterers a severe figh took place; fifty of the latter were killed, the rest captured, the leader shot, and the prisoners taken to Santiago for execution. All their stores were captured including $29.000 in unsigned revolutionary currency, several hundred rifles, and three pieces of artillery.

Atlanta, Ga. June 23.—The Supreme Court of Georgia to-day decided in favor of the clause adopted in the new constitution for ever prohibiting marriage relations between white persons and persons of African descent and declared all such marriages null and void.

New York, June 23—Mr. Worthington, minister to Uruguay, writes from Buenos Ayres that he had demanded from the Argentine government either an escort through the Allies' lines, or for permission for a United States escort to pass through them, to enable our government to communicate with minister Mc Mahon. Both the Buenos Ayres and Brazilian governments have refused the right on the ground that it could not then be granted without affecting the proposed hostile movements of the governments, which were soon to take place, and which would open up the communication desired. Mr. Worthington replied that he had already waited 40 days for the movements to be made, that the right of the government of the United States to have the communication made was undisputed, and as the allies would not aid our government, it would be driven on its own resources to obtain the communication.

Commander Kirkland of the Wasp had a sharp correspondence with the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean governments on the subject.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importors. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JULY 17.....1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Gov. A. P. K. Safford has appointed John Anderson probate judge for Pima county and Samuel Todd, for Mohave.

Goldberg's mattrasses look so comfortable that those who come to bargain for them fall asleep after a few minutes, and before the price has been decided upon.

Trains:—During the past two weeks several trains have arrived; among them we observed two laden with merchandise for the firms of M. I. Jacobs & Co., and E. N. Fish & Co.

Magnanimous:—We refrain from making any disclosures concerning the celebration on Tuesday evening—a certain individual, who we do not wish to compromit, having, it is said, taken a prominent part.

The Old German Bakery of Lauenstein & Hooker is, decidedly, the best arranged bakery ever established in Tucson. The flour used is of the best quality and this together with skill in baking renders the bread particularly excellent.

The Denver Herald comes to us laden with sanguine hopes of the coming greatness of Colorado, but thinks as we do, that the War Department is determined to let Arizona fight out her own battles with the savages, or throw up the sponge, if she think it better.

A Success:—The Convent building is now almost ready for occupancy, and from its size and style of finish would be an embellishment to that aspiring city, Los Angeles. Too much credit cannot be awarded the ladies who have accomplished a work so grand in the face of so many obstacles.

Our friend, Captain Thayer, is in ecstacies over a couple of little feathered curiosities—nothing less than two chickens hatched, partly in Sonora, partly during the intermediate passage and partly in Tucson. The eggs were brought here to market, and for about six days the atmospheric heat, alone, sustained the embryos enabling them, at length, to demolish the walls of their narrow prisons.

Maj. M. D. Duffield, the accomplished Gentleman and special Postal Agent for Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, arrived from Santa Fe on Saturday the 10th inst., and left to join his family, in California, on 13th. The Major is highly pleased at the energy exhibited by the mail contractors in Arizona, laboring under so many disadvantages.

Arrived:—Mr. I. Goldberg arrived from the Gila on Saturday after an absence of four weeks. The harvest, he says, has been exceedingly rich, and prospects of the settlers never looked brighter. Mr. J. Anderson arrived from the Pass on Saturday. Great progress is being made in preparing the mine; and if the natural curiosity (?) of the Apache, in mining matters, should not lead him to interfere in this matter we may expect to hear of the mill being in operation at an early day.

As an instance of the value of advertising, we would call the attention of our readers in Arizona, to the great success, in busines, of the firm of Hooper, Whiting & Co. The advertisement of this firm may be seen in every newspaper located where it has business connections; and the result is, that it is enabled to import merchandise direct from the East, and to sell for cash, at Arizona City, at San Francisco prices. This fact should be a wholesome lesson to you feeble-minded individuals who pocket the almighty dollar which, if paid for advertising, would bring you a hundred-fold return.

Another Indian Depredation:—The adventure on Tuesday last, near Sulphur Springs adds another incident to the record of successful attacks made by the Indians in Arizona. A wagon sent by Mr. Stone, to covey a party of Miners, with mining tools, provisions etc., to his mine at Apache Pass, was attacked by about 40 Indians between Sulphur Springs and San Pedro Crossing. The Indians were discovered at a distance, before sun-set and remained in view until dusk when the whole band rushed upon the wagon. The miners, three in number, sought safety in flight, under cover of gathering darkness. Two of the party reached the Pass in safety, but the third died of fatigue and thirst after having traveled some 30 miles. The Indians, after doing all they could toward destroying the wagon, carried off the mules, provisions and mining tools. The loss sustained by the company amounts to over $1,000.

Florence:—Our Florence correspondent writes under date of June 12:

"The people of Florence are in a state of excitement at present. Only one week ago Gen. Alexander was here for the purpose of suppressing disturbances; having done this satisfactorily he returned to his post but had hardly time to bestow a thought upon other matters when he was again called upon to protect H. L. Bell from being mobbed by Mexicans, he (Bell) having killed a Mexican named Sacramento Gonzales. On the 9th inst., Gonzales got into a difficulty with Bell regarding water. The particulars of the affair are not known but it resulted in the murder of Gonzales. Justice Morehead having investigated the affair discovered that Gonzales was unarmed when shot. Gen. Alexander arrived to-day and is holding an examination at present. The saloons are all closed and the Mexicans are still in a state of great excitement. Gonzales leaves a wife and two children here, besides two sisters at Tucson, to grieve over their great bereavement."

We observed that a rather strange construction is put upon the right of preemption by certain parties claiming lands in this valley. It is wrong to supposed that any persons can hold more than 160 acres on preemptive title; and even this quantity of land can be secured only by improvements, and, retained only by residence or continuad improvements. Notwithstanding this, there are parties here who have staked out from 500 to 1000 acres, and believe that by having done so they have secured a title, and again there are parties who wish to locate; but not knowing the rights or priviliges awarded by law in such cases are afraid of being ejected should they settle upon lands claimed as above.

Our attention has been called to the following paragraph, from what paper, we know not, but handed to us by a gentleman of this city who is fully alive to the importance of the decision:

"The Secretary of the Interior has decided that an actual change of residence or abandonment of lands, entered under the the homestead act, for more than six months at any one time, worked a forfeiture thereof to the Government.

Tucson, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

AUCTION SALE.

WE will sell, on the tenth day of August next, in Tucson, A. T., at Public Auction, a large lot of old WAGONS, HARNESS and CHAINS, and other articles useful to men who have trains; or, we will sell the above property at private sale for barley, corn, or wheat, at reasonable prices. Persons wishing such articles will do well to call and see them as they can get bargains by buying now.

TULLY & OCHOA.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, — S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory, south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32:tf

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1868. tf.

Chas. H. Lord, — W. W. Williams

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

tf Jan. 1, '69.

CASH STORE!

—o—

I. GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods, embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,

CLOAKS

SHAWLS

BOOTS

SHOES

SLIPPERS

LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS,

PRINTS

MUSLINS

DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

jn12 tf.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!!

T. LAUENSTEIN & CO.—Proprietors.

In Leatusky's Building, opposite E. N. Fish & Co.,—Main Street—Tucson A. T.

Citizens and strangers wanting any superior bread, cakes and pies are notified that we have re-opened our bakery and solicit their patronage.

GEORGE HOOKER,
T. LAUENSTEIN.

Hiram S. Stevens, Sidney R. DeLong, Samuel Hughes

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very

LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

M. I. Jacobs, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. — L. M. Jacobs, Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

—o—

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction, from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to this market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

B. F. ROUNTREE,

Forwarding and Commission merchant

GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

COL. J. P. T CARTER, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN.
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA.
LORD & WILLIAMS

of Tucson, A. T.

BATHS!

—Next Door to Platt's Office—

—o—

THE undersigned gives notice to his customers and the public generally that he has arranged a commodious apartment for the purpose of furnishing baths to all who may wish to tender patronage. It only costs 50cts.

—o—

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

CONTINENTAL BILLIARD SALOON.

BY TODD & DURFEE.

The Best South of San Francisco.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

THE best of WINES LIQUORS and CIGARS Imported direct for this House—kept constantly on hand, for sale

Wholesale and Retail.

The BILLIARD TABLES are new and of the latest style

The proprietors will take special care to have everything of the best, and insure prompt attention to their customers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 24, '69. 24-3m.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that from and after the FIRST DAY of MAY, 1869, I have ceased to be a member of the Firm of HINTON HOOPER & Co.

F. HINTON.

Arizona City, A. T., May 1, 1869. 3m;fm15

NOTICE!

Mr. FRANCIS HINTON having retired from the Firm of HINTON, HOOPER & Co., the business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of HOOPER WHITING & Co. All outstanding accounts and all claims against the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.

Wm. B. HOOPER
A. H. WHITING
Jas. M. BARNEY
Jno. S. CARR

Arizona City A. T., May 1, 1869. } 3m;fm15

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st '69. tf

Aaron Zeckendorf, Albuquerque N. M. — [illegible] Bay St. S. F.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF,

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

M. R. Platt, J. E McCaffrey

PLATT & McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4;67 tf

PIONEER BUTCHER SHOP.

MITCHELL GOLDBAUM.

at the OLD STAND on Main Street,

TUCSON, A. T.

IS ready to supply all customers in his line with as good beef and at as low rates as can be done elsewhere town.

Jan. 1st 1869.

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER. ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.

March 14, 1869—11-tf.

CAMP GRANT STORE!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they have just opened a new stock of goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell on the "live and let live" principle.

Would also announce to those persons desirous to settle upon the Lower San Pedro, thatthey are proprietors of a large Asequie and will allow water to be taken from it by actual settlers free of charge

ISRAEL & COX.

Camp Grant, A. T., Oct. 2d 1868. tf

FH Goodwin Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise

TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

New Saw-Mill

New Saw-Mill

New Saw-Mill

AT FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO.

Having brought from the States last FALL, and put up, three miles south of this Post, a NEW AND LARGE, STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of turning out 15 000 feet of Lumber per Day, we are prepared to furnish the Citizens of Arizona with any amount of a superior quality of PINE LUMBER, and at Greatly Reduced Prices—Orders filled on short notice—We have now on hand THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND feet of well seasoned lumber of all dimensions. Having attached a new SHINGLE MACHINE to our Mill we are enabled to furnish Shingles at $8.00 per thousand.

MINICK & BREMEN

m1:8t

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla

N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

E. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELA.

La Mesilla, N. M.

1y3t.

P. B. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

Jan. 1st '69. tf.

NEW GOODS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

AT THE

SUTLER STORE.

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

JOHN T. HAVILAND formerly of Haynes & Lawton.

JOS. KENT HOOPER formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have Established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BUSINESS

under the style of

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co

AT

No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery)

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.

ma8

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale assoon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct 4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 12th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
Agent and
Territorial Treasurer.

12-tf

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A. T

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES

OF THE

PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,

Complete in One Large

OCTAVO VOLUME

of 874 Pages, Price $4.00.

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by

H. H. BANCROFT & Co.

San Francisco, Cal.

ALEX. WILKINS,

BARBER.

Hodges' Street.

Shaving	25 cts
Hair Cutting	25 "
Shampooing	25 "
Shaving, Hair cutting and Shampooing, per month,	$3 00

ARIZONA OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

1869.

Federal Officers.

Governor—Richard C. McCormick, Tucson
Secretary—James P. T. Carter "
Chief Justice—William F. Turner, Prescott,
Associate " Henry T. Backus, Tucson.
" " Harley H. Carter, La Paz.
Marshal—Edward Phelps, Tucson.
Sup't. Indians—George W. Dent, La Paz.
Surveyor General Sherman Day, San Francisco
District Attorney———— Tucson.
Assessor—Henry A. Bigelow, Prescott,
Collector—Levi Bashford, "
Dept. Collector Customs—J. F. Stone, Tucson

Territorial Officers.

Auditor—Charles H Lord, Tucson,
Treasurer—John B Allen "
Attorney General—James E McCaffrey "
Delegate to Congress—Coles Bashford "

County Officers.

PIMA COUNTY.

Probate Judge—John S Thayer
Sheriff—Peter R Brady
District Attorney—Granville H. Oury
Treasurer—Sidney R DeLong
Recorder—Oscar Buckalew
Supervisors—John W Sweeney, E. N. Fish John G. Capron
Public Administrator,—Chas. H Meyers
County seat—Tucson.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Hezikiah Brooks.
Sheriff—A John Moore
District Attorney—John M. Rountree
Treasurer—William Cory
Recorder—John H Behan
Supervisors—John G Campbell, ————
County Seat—Prescott.

YUMA COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Joseph B. Tuttle.
Sheriff—David King.
District Attorney—Marcus D Dobbins.
Treasurer—Robert Coles
Recorder.—Peter Doll.
Supervisors—W Ravena, C. Gross, M. Castinada
Public Administrator—John Duff.
County seat—La Paz

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Wm. L Haskell
Sheriff—Eli Smith
Treasurer—E M McCarty
Recorder—James P Bull
Supervisors—John Pearson, William Foote Chas Atchisson.
Dis't. Att'y.—A E Davis.
County Seat—Hardyville.

PAH UTE COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Daniel M Thomas.
Sheriff————
Treasurer————
Recorder————
Supervisors————
County seat—St. Thomas.

Notaries Public.

PIMA Co.—William S Baxter Maricopa Wells Mortimer R. Platt, Tucson; John M. Cass, Apache Pass; J. B. McKinnie, Florence:

YAVAPAI Co.—Henry W Fleury, Prescott; W R Ferris, Wickenburg; Thos J L Hague Fort; J M Lenzarder, Camp McDowell.

YUMA Co.—Charles H. Brinley, Arizona City M. D. Dobbs, La Paz.

Assistant Assessors

PIMA Co.—Mark Aldrich, Tucson.
Yuma Co—Thos. J. Bidwell, La Paz.
Yavapai Co—George Lount, Prescott; W. R. Ferris, Wickenburg

Deputy Collectors.

PIMA Co.—P R Brady Tucson.
Yuma Co—Robt. Coles, La Paz.
Mohave Co—Jas P. Bull, Mohave City.

Places and Times of Holding Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Judge Backus—Oscar Buckalew, Clerk
In Tucson, Pima county, commencing on the first Monday in April, and first Monday in October.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Judge Carter—————— Clerk.
In La Paz, Yuma county, commencing on the first Monday in March and first Monday in September
In St Thomas, Pah Ute County, commencing on the 3d Monday in June.
In Hardyville, Mohave county, commencing on first Monday in January and first Monday in June

THIRD DISTRICT.

Judge Turner—Edward W Wells, Clerk.
In Prescott, Yavapai county, commencing on the first Monday in April and first Monday in October.

SUPREME COURT.

One term in each year at the Capital, commencing in the first Wednesday after beginning of the regular annual session of the Legislature. Oscar Buckalow, Clerk.

BRICK AND LIME!

The undersigned offer for sale at the Canal formerly occupied by "Brigham" any quantity of Brick & Lime. We have now on hand about 50,000 bricks which we offer at $15 per thousand and lime may be purchased from us at $1 per bushel.

FREDERICK MARSH & Co.

tf

BLACKSMITH

AND

WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.

Jan. 1st, '69

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, July 24, 1869. No 30.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes upon distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, be amended as follows, to wit:

That section eight be amended so that in case of a distiller or distilling apparatus erected prior to the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, on a tract or lot of land held under a lease or other evidence of title less than fee simple, which was not required by the laws of the State to be recorded in order to be valid at the time of its execution, or in any case where the title was then and has continued to be in litigation, or where the owner is possessed of the fee but unincumbered with a mortgage executed and duly recorded prior to the said twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and not due, or where the fee is held by a femme covert, minor, person of unsound mind, or other person incapable of giving consent as required by said act, a bond may be taken at the discretion of said commissioner, as provided for in said section for a distillery erected on land the lease or other evidence of title to which was duly recorded prior to the passage of this act: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to apply to any distillery or distilling apparatus not erected prior to the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

That section twenty to be so amended that in case of distilleries having a producing capacity of less than one hundred gallons in twenty-four hours, and in which grain or meal is mashed by hand and without the use of steam, sixty gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain.

That section fifty-six be amended so as to extend the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouse until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, but subject to an additional tax on each proof gallon deposited and bonded in warehouse at the rate of one cent for each month after the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and until withdrawn; and any distilled spirits remaining in bonded warehouse after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, shall be forfeited to the United States and disposed of as provided in said section.

That section fifty-nine be amended so that on and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, every person who rectifies, purifies, or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process other than by original and continuous distillation from mash, wort, or wash, through continuous closed vessels and pipes, until the manufacture thereof is complete, and every wholesale or retail liquor dealer who has in his possession any still or leach tub, or who shall keep any other apparatus for the purpose of refining in any manner distilled spirits, and every person who, without rectifying, purifying, or refining distilled spirits, shall, by mixing such spirits, wine, or other liquor, with any materials, manufacture any spurious, imitation, or compound liquors, for sale under the name of whiskey, brandy, gin, rum, wine, spirits, cordials, or wine bitters, or any other name, shall be regarded as a rectifier, and as being engaged in the business of rectifying; and so much of the act, to which this is an amendment, as relates to compounders of liquors, and as is inconsistent with the provisions of the section hereby amended, be and the same *are* [is] hereby, repealed. And said section fifty-nine is further amended as follows: strike out the fourth paragraph thereof, relating to retail liquor dealers, and the fifth paragraph to and including the words "shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer," and insert in lieu of the portion stricken out the following:

Retail dealers in liquors shall pay twenty-five dollars. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors, in less quantities than five gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors.

Dealers in liquors whose sales, including sales of all other merchandise, shall exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall each pay an additional tax at the rate of one dollar for every one hundred dollars of sales of liquors in excess of such twenty-five thousand dollars; and on every thousand dollars of sales of other merchandise shall pay at the same rate as a wholesale dealer; and such excess shall be returned, assessed, and paid in the same manner as required of wholesale dealers. But no distiller or brewer, who has paid his special tax as such, and who sells only distilled spirits or malt liquors of his own production, at the place of manufacture, in the original casks or packages to which the tax stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer on account of such sales.

That section fifty-nine be further amended so as to require that distillers of brandy, from grapes, peaches, and apples, exclusively, producing less than one hundred and fifty barrels annually, shall pay a special tax of fifty dollars, and, in addition thereto, the tax of four dollars per barrel of forty proof gallons.

That section eighty-eight be amended so that either the proprietor's name or the manufacturer's name shall be printed on the label for cigars provided for in said section.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That section one hundred and fifty five of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended by the ninth section of the act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be further amended by adding thereto the following: And the fact that any adhesive stamp so bought, sold, offered for sale, used, or had in possession as aforesaid, has been washed or restored by removing or altering the cancelling or defacing marks thereon, shall be prima facie proof that such stamp has been once used and removed by the possessor thereof from some vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, or writing, charged with taxes imposed by law, in violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person having in his possession any tobacco, snuff, or cigars, manufactured and sold or removed from the manufactory, or from any place where tobacco, snuff, or cigars are made, since July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or any person having in his possession cigars imported from foreign countries since July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or withdrawn from a United States bonded warehouse since said date, such tobacco, snuff, and cigars, having been put up in packages as prescribed by the act to which this is an amendment, and all the other requirements of said act relating to tobacco, snuff, and cigars having been complied with, and who, on the first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, filed with the assessor or assistant assessor of the district within which he resides, or has his place of business, the inventory required by the seventy-eighth and ninety-fourth sections of the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and who shall, prior to selling or offering such tobacco, snuff, or cigars for sale, affix and cancel proper internal revenue stamps, shall be entitled to have refunded to him an amount of tax previously paid thereon, equal to the value of the stamps affixed before sale as aforesaid; and the commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be, and is hereby, authorized, on appeal to him made, to refund and pay back a sum of money equal to the value of the stamps so affixed, upon satisfactory evidence submitted to him that the tobacco and snuff were actually manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture, and that the cigars were so manufactured and removed, or imported and withdrawn from a United States bonded warehouse, and the several rates of tax imposed upon such goods by the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as aforesaid assessed and paid and that the claimant had in all respects complied with the internal revenue laws as far as they have been or may be applicable to such articles. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this section as in his judgment shall be deemed necessary; and the Commissioner may in any case, at his discretion, allow snuff and smoking tobacco manufactured prior to the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, not in wooden packages, to be stamped and sold in the original packages; and the rate of duty on cigars imported prior to July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and now remaining in bond, shall be the same as on cigars imported after that date.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

AN ACT to declare and fix the status of judge advocate of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the number of judge advocates of the army be, and same is hereby, fixed at eight, and the President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill all vacancies which have occurred or may hereafter occur therein.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

AN ACT to repeal an act of the legislature of New Mexico, imposing a capitation tax on bovine cattle.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the legislature of the Territory of New Mexico, of February third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and all other laws and parts of laws of said legislature imposing a capitation tax on bovine cattle introduced into the said Territory from other Territories or States, or the republic of Mexico, be, and the same are hereby disapprove and repealed.

Approved April 10, 1869

AN ACT making an appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and the year ending June 30, 1870.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two million dollars is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, to be expended for the repair, extension, preservation, and completion of work for the improvement of rivers and harbors under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause such expenditures to be made so as best to subserve the interests of commerce; and he is required to report to Congress, at the opening of its December session, all expenditures made under the provisions of this act up to that time in detail.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

JOINT RESOLUTION for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at a meeting to be held on the twenty-second day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, at the city of Boston, (with power to adjourn, from day to day,) shall elect a board of directors for the ensuing year; and said stockholders are hereby authorized to established their general office at such place in the United States as they may select at said meeting: *Provided*, That the passage of this resolution shall not confer any other right upon said Union Pacific Railroad Company than to hold such election, or be held in any manner to relinquish or waive any rights of the United States to take advantage of any act or neglect of said Union Pacific Railroad Company heretofore done or omitted whereby the rights of the general government have been or may be prejudiced; *And provided further*, That the common terminus of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads shall be at or near Ogden; and the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall build, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company pay for and own the railroad from the terminus aforsaid to Promontory summit, at which point the rails shall meet and connect and form one continuous line.

SEC 2. *And be it further resolved*, That to ascertain the condition of the Union Pacific railroad and the Central Pacific railroad, the President of the United States is authorized to appoint a board of eminent citizens, not exceeding five in number, and who shall not be interested in either road, to examine and report upon the condition of, and what sum or sums, if any, will be required to complete each of said roads, for the entire length thereof, to the said terminus as a first-class railroad, in compliance with the several acts relating to said roads and the expense of such board, including an allowance of ten dollars to each for their services for each day employed in such examination or report, to be paid equally by said companies.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the President is hereby authorized and required to withhold from each of said companies an amount of subsidy bonds authorized to be issued by the United States under said acts sufficient to secure the full completion as a first-class road of all sections of such road upon which bonds have already been issued, or in lieu of such bonds he may receive as such security an equal amount of the first mortgage bonds of such company; and if it shall appear to the President that the amount of subsidy bonds yet to be issued to either of said companies is sufficient to insure the full completion of such road, he may make requisition upon such company for a sufficient amount of bonds already issued to said company, or in his discretion of their first mortgage bonds, to secure the full completion of the same. And in default of obtaining such security as [is] in this section provided, the President may authorize and direct the Attorney General to institute such suits and proceedings on behalf and in the name of the United States, in any court of the United States, having jurisdiction, as shall be necessary or proper to compel the giving of such security, and thereby, or in any manner otherwise, to protect the interests of the United States in said road, and to insure the full completion thereof as a first-class road, as require by law and the statutes in that case made.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That the Attorney General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate whether or not the charter and all the frachises of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have not been forfeited, and to institute all necessary and proper legal proceedings; also to investigate whether or not said companies have or have not made any illegal dividends upon their stock, and if so to institute the necessary proceedings to have the same reimbursed; and also investigate whether any of the directors or any other agents or employees of said companies have or not violated any penal law, and if so to institute the proper criminal proceedings against all persons who have violated such laws.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

JOINT RESOLUTION granting right of way for the construction of a railroad from a point at or near Portland, Oregon to a point west of the Cascade mountain, in Washington Territory.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be, and hereby is, authorized to extend its branch line from a point at or near Portland, Oregon, to some suitabl point on puget sound, to be determined by said company, and also to connect the same with its main line west of the Cascade Mountains, in the Territory of Washington; said extension being subject to all the conditions and provisions, and said company in respect thereto being entitled to all the rights and privileges conferred by the act incorporating said company, and acts additional to and amendatory thereof: *Provided*, That said company shall not be entitled to any subsidy in money, bonds, or additional lands of the United States, in respect to said extension of its branch line as aforesaid, except such lands as may be included in the right of way on the line of such extension as it may be located: *And provided further*, That at least twenty-five miles of said extension shall be constructed before the second day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and forty miles per year thereafter until the whole of said extension shall be completed.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

AN ACT regulating the rights of property of married women in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the District of Columbia the right of any married woman to any property, personal or real belonging to her at the time of marriage, or acquired during marriage in any other way than by gift or conveyance from her husband, shall be as absolute as if she were femme sole, and shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts; but such married woman may convey, devise, and bequeath the same, or any interest therein, in the same manner and with like effect as if she were unmarried.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any married woman may contract, and sue and be sued in her own name, in all matters having relation to her sole and separate property in the same manner as if she were unmarried; but neither her husband nor his property shall be bound by any such contract nor liable for any recovery against her in any such suit, but judgement may be enforced by execution against her sole and separate estate in the same manner as if she were sole.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JULY 24.....1869.

RECORD OF HORRORS.

We published a list, last week, of those who had been slain, murdered, or taken captives by the Indians, during the past eighteen months, in Pima county alone, but have since discovered that the bloody list was far from being complete. Accounts, never published in any newspaper, and received from various sources, since our last issue, show that ten men, not spoken of in our last week's record, (four of whom were Americans and six Mexicans,) fell into the hands of the Apache, at Tubac, Camp Crittenden, Camp Bowie and Camp Goodwin. We have also received accounts showing that an additional 163 head of stock have been stolen, within the past nine months, from Tubac, Point of Mountain and Tucson—making a total of stock stolen, in Pima county, since Jan., '68, 1090 head; and stock killed, 220 head.

It will be seen that 52 persons have been murdered, that 18 have been wounded, and that two were carried into captivity and, in all probability, suffered a thousand deaths. It is a sad spectacle to contemplate. Out of 5,500 persons, the population of Pima county, supposing one-seventh to be adults, we will have an adult population of 785; of this number, 72 have been killed and wounded and carried into captivity, making a loss of over nine per cent of our adult population, and probably, a much greater per centage of loss of property. Like true Americans, our people are fighting this unequal contest heroically, bravely. They are supported by as brave a soldiery as ever struck a blow in any cause whatever. The officers are brave, experienced and energetic, but the number of troops is sadly inadequate.

The Apache devides in small bands and only strikes when he is comparatively safe, kills his victims, seizes his plunder and hurries away to his mountain home where he is secure.

The number of the military are only sufficient to guard the posts and send out small scouts who have not strength to follow them to their homes and destroy their crops and fight them upon their own ground. Until this is done of course there can be no peace.

Could our kindred know and feel how bravely the people of Arizona are facing death and suffering all the hardships and privations of a new country, we feel sure one unanimous demand would go forth to have instant and ample assistance sent to our relief.

When it is considered that we are battling to hold an area of territory nearly three times as large as New York, every foot of which has to be fought over and over again, the magnitude of the undertaking will be appreciated. We believe that every Arizonan appreciates that he is occupying the post of honor, for it is the dangerous post—nor will they shrink from duty—but from present appearances unless we have more assistance the noble little band will waste away until there is none left to tell the story.

Our mountains are filled with gold and silver; our broad valleys produce in abundance. Two crops upon the same land yeilds an abundant harvest; our herds thrive the year around upon the beautiful supply that nature has given them. We have room, and to spare, for hundreds of thousands of the poor of other countries were it not for the Apache. May the time soon speed along when we shall have assistance that will drive the Apache from the country or compel him to live in peace with us

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It would appear that the Indians of Northern Arizona study other pursuits than that of war. The *Miner* says:

"A gentleman just arrived from Camp Date Creek, informs us that Major Wade, with his company, B, of the 8th cavalry, had returned to the post from a scout in the Hacquehi'a Mountains, where the command saw plenty of Indians, whom they could not get near enough to kill. Some of the Indians, it is said, yelled at the troops in English."

Now, that looks like progress, and when the Quakers shall have sojourned with us for a couple of years, we may expect to find Lo in transports over "Homer" or criticising "Shakspeare."

"Nothing late or interesting from Tucson recently. What's delaying you, *Arizonan?*"—Denver *Herald*.

The failure of our sheet to reach the *Herald's* sanctum is a disappointment to us as well as to our friend Goldrick. Yet it is a consolation to to know that the fault is not ours. The Vandal sons of blood and pillage who destroyed our mails and kill our drivers, doubtless use our ample margin in manufacturing cigarettes.

The following questions proposed by Hon. John B. Allen, and the reply of the Governor thereto, fully explain themselves:

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
TUCSON, JULY 22, 1869.

To His Excellency,
A. P. K. Safford
Governor of Arizona.

SIR:—

Having recently come among us as Governor of the Territory, to "Take care that the laws are faithfully executed," the people will feel an interest in knowing your views of the decisions of Judge Backus in the cases of Attorny Genl. *vs.* Buckalew, and Attorney Genl. *vs.* McCaffrey, and if such decisions, in your opinion, invalidate any of the laws of the Territory.

2d. No proclamation was issued by the Actg. Governor of the Territory, and with one or two exceptions, no election was held in the Territory in the month of June last.

When, in your judgment, will the terms of the County and Precinct officers expire; and what remedy do you propose to keep the Territorial government in motion?

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN B. ALLEN.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
TUCSON, July 22, 1869.

Hon. John B. Allen

SIR:—

I am in receipt of your letter of this date and, in reply, would say that I have examined the decisions of Judge Backus, referred to. The merits of the question involved in the decision are these: The Organic law of the Territory provides for apportioning the representation in the several counties, or districts, to the Council and House of Representatives, in the following words:

"And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly, shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor may appoint; but thereafter, the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections, by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives according to population, shall be prescribed by law."

The Legislature of 1866 provides for the apportionment of the members of the Legislature, in the following words:

"Members of the Legislature shall be elected by counties according to the apportionment of the Governor: *Provided*, That members of the Council shall in all cases be elected for two years."

The Judge, in the decision referred to, decided that the manner of making the apportionment was illegal for the reason that the Legislature had no right to delegate the power to the Governor to make the apportionment; that the Legislature that assembled in pursuance of said apportionment was an illegal body, and that all legislative acts since that time are illegal and void.

The decision of Judge Backus is entitled to the same respect as that of any other judicial officer, but his decisions can only effect the parties to the suit that was tried before him, and nobody else. It would have the same force and effect as a decision of a Justice of the Peace in a case that was legally before him, and no more. Either could determine the rights of the parties in the suits before him, for the time being, and that is all either could do.

The people, through their representatives, enact certain laws; these laws must be enforced and obeyed until declared illegal and void by highest courts of the country, or annulled or amended by the Legislature or Congress. It will be plain that no other course can be pursued without resulting in ruin or anarchy. If, upon the mere opinion of a district Judge, Justice of the Peace, or other judicial officer, years of legislation could be blotted from the statutes, the lives and security of the people would hang upon a very slender thread indeed. Such an interpretation in the present case would at once leave us without county officers throughout the Territory; all the acts of said officers would have been usurpations, consequently void; all criminals under indictment, or that have been convicted, would be immediately turned loose. The Judge who made these decisions was holding court in pursuance of these illegal laws, (if they were illegal as claimed by him;) many of his decisions were effected by amendments to the civil and criminal practice made by the same illegal bodies. The Sheriff whom he directed to execute his mandates, even to the extent of taking the life of a follow-being, had no legal existence. I deem it unnecessary to pursue this branch of the subject further—the case is too plain for argument—a statement of the facts is sufficient.

With regard to your second inquiry I will say that had I arrived here in time I should have certainly issued a proclamation calling an election, as provided by law; to have pursued any other course, upon the ground that the law was illegal, before the highest courts of the country had decided the question, would have been a plain usurpation of judicial power which the Executive has no right to encroach upon; but, on the contrary, it is made his duty, by the organic law of the Territory, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

I believe the people ought to have the privilege of changing their public servants as often, certainly, as they express a desire by their laws, passed by their representatives in the Legislature. Acting upon this conviction I should call a special election, but I find from a careful examination that the Governor has no power to call a special election except to fill vacancies in the Legislature and Delegate to Congress. I deem it useless to call a special election for the purpose of electing only members of the Legislature, for the reason that Congress has made no appropriation to defray the expenses of holding a session this year. Congress has enacted that, hereafter, sessions of the Legislature in the several Territories shall be biennial, and it was the evident expectation that no session would be held in any of the Territories this year, except Wyoming. That Territory being but recently organized Congress made an appropriation for a session there.

The question is now narrowed down to the time when the term of the various County and Precinct officers expire, and what course can be pursued to fill the offices.

There has been so many changes in the statutes of the Territory as to to the time fixed for the expiration and commencement of the terms of office, of the various County and Precinct officers, that it requires careful examination and comparison to ascertain definitely how the matter stands. By reference to the statutes of 1866, page 44, entitled "An Act amendatory of chapter twenty-four, 'Howell Code,' 'Of General and Special Elections:'" Chapter 24, Sec. 1, of said code, is amended so as to provide that the election shall be held on the first Wednesday of June in each year instead of the first Wednesday of September, and section sixty-seven of said chapter is amended and provides that the term of all officers elected under the provisions of this chapter shall expire on the last day of June instead of November; and the term of all officers elected under such provisions, except Delegate in Congress, shall commence on the first day of July instead of December.

The Statutes of 1867, page 31, "An Act Defining the Qualification of Officers elected at any General Eelection in the Counties of the Territory, and legalizing the acts of the Officers holding over in the Counties of Yavapai, Yuma and Mohave, since the first day of July, and until the first day of December:" Section 3, of said act, provides "that the term of office of all county officers, hereafter to be elected, for a full term, at any general election, shall commence on the first day of December next after such general elections." It is evidently the intention of the law, as it now stands, that the term of all County and Precinct officers shall expire on the last day of November after such general election. It is not in accordance with the policy of our government that offices shall ever become vacant, and I am not clear but that the failure to call an election this year would entitle the incumbents to hold until their successors are elected and qualified. But, to avoid all danger of dispute and conflict, I would advise the Boards of County Supervisors of the various counties, to fill their board by the appointment, if possible, of the retiring member, and then appoint the present incumbents of the various County and Precinct officers. This will make the matter sure. Two of the members of the Board of supervisors hold over, and a quorum is competent to transact business—hence there is no question with regard to their power. If the County and Precinct officers can hold over until their successors are elected and qualified, then their appointment by the Board can do no harm. Upon the other hand, if it should be determined that their official career ceases on the last day of November, then the appointment by the Board continues them legally in office.

In the recommendations I have made, in answer to your letter of inquiry, I have been actuated by no other motive than to serve the common weal. I have no prejudice for, or against persons or localities. My earnest desire is to see the whole country prosper; security of life and property restored; the vast resources of the Territory developed, and Arizona placed, as she is destined to be, among the richest and fairest jewels of the Republic. To accomplish this object I earnestly entreat all the good people of the Territory to avoid local jealousies and personal animosities, and join together in yielding a willing obedience to the laws, in endeavoring to subdue the common enemy, and in developing the country.

Resectfully Yours,
A. P. K SAFFORD.

From the Los Angeles *News* we learn that a Mexican named Bautista Nero who shot two men at Los Angeles on the 2d inst, was acquitted, it having been proven that he acted in self-defence.

The same paper says:

A mutiny occurred on board the bark Lanier, at San Pedro, last Saturday. There of the persons engaged in it were arrested and taken before th Justice of the Peace in Wilmington.

Notice!

In the matter of the Estate of M. J. Flournoy dec'd } In the Probate Court—Pima County, Arizona Territory,

To the People of Arizona Territory:

Notice is hereby given that P. R. Tully having filed in this Court his petition praying for letters of administration upon the estate of Mathew J. Flournoy, deceased. The hearing of said petition has been fixed by this Court for Wednesday, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the Probate Court Room, in the town of Tucson; and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted and letters of administration issued thereon.

By order of the Clerk,
OSCAR BYCKALEW,
Tucson, July 17th, 1869. Clerk,

Notice!

In the matter of the Estate of Joaquin Tapia, dec'd } In the Probate Court—Pima County, Arizona Territory.

To the people of Arizona Territory:

Notice is hereby given that L. B. Wooster and Philip Drachman, administrators on the estate of said deceased, having filed in this Court their petition praying for an order to sell the personal property belonging to said estate. The hearing of the same has been fixed by this Court for Wednesday, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Probate Court Room, in the town of Tucson; and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order of sale should not be granted.

By order of the Clerk,
OSCAR BUCKALEW
Tucson, July 17th. 1869 Clerk.

Notice!

In the matter of the Estate of J G Gaige, deceased. } In the Probate Court—Pima County, Arizona Territory,

To the People of Arizona Territory:

Notice is hereby given that Charles H. Meyers having filed in this court his petition praying for letters of administration upon the estate of J. G. Gaige, deceased. The hearings of said petition has been fixed by this court for Saturday, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Probate Court Room, in the town of Tucson; and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted and letters of administration issued thereon.

By order of the clerk
OSCAR BUCKALEW.
Tucson July 19th. 1869. Clerk.

Vinegar!!

The best Malt and Cider Vinegar for sale at the PIONEER BREWERY.
Jy24;tf.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that from and after the FIRST DAY of MAY, 1869, I have ceased to be a member of the Firm of HINTON HOOPER & Co.

F. HINTON.
Arizona City, A. T., May 1, 1869. 3m;fm15

NOTICE!

Mr. FRANCIS HINTON having retired from the Firm of HINTON, HOOPER & Co., the business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of HOOPER WHITING & Co. All outstanding accounts and all claims against the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.

WM. B. HOOPER
A. H. WHITING
JAS. M. BARNEY
JNO. S. CARR

Arizona City A. T., May 1, 1869. 3m;fm15

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JULY 24.....1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A CASE of assault and battery, brought before Justice Tongue, on Monday—Attorney-General G. H. Oury, for the prosecution, and Attorney J. E. McCaffry, for the defense—was decided against defendant, Don Carillo, who has been sentenced to pay $50 and costs.

ON Saturday a party of some four or five Papagos and Tamed Apaches proceeded to the mountains, about four miles from town, for the purpose of collecting fruit. The party was attacked by a strolling band of Apaches and one squaw killed.

GOVERNOR SAFFORD left on Wednesday, for Sacaton, there to meet, and thence to convey to Tucson, the lady he has chosen to become his wife. The Governor and his betrothed are expected to arrive at any moment. The marriage will take place immediately upon their arrival.

A POST OFFICE has been established at Skull Valley, Yavapai Co., with John C. Dunn as postmaster. An office has been established at Phœnix, in the same county, with J. W. Swelling as postmaster. E. D. Noyes has been made postmaster at Pima Villages, John S. Carr at Maricopa Wells and James M. Barney at Arizona City.

COL. J. F. STONE left for his mine at Apache Pass on Monday. We are pleased to find that, the loss sustained by the company, in the late raid made by the Apaches upon the wagon conveying tools provisions &c., is not likely to retard its operations. Mr. Stone took with him provisions. tools etc., to replace those taken and destroyed by the Indians. He will set the thing in motion before returning to Tucson.

WE have been informed that some of the Lo family came to grief a couple of weeks ago, at the hands of Col. Barnard. They Continued to carry on their little drollery around Apache Pass—stealing cattle, destroying mails &c., for about four consecutive weeks and all this time adroitly baffled pursuit. The Colonel having, we are told, caught up with a party among the mountains, some 20 miles from the Pass, sent four of its number to pursue the phantom denizens of the "Happy Hunting Ground."

INDIANS:—On the 15th inst. a band of Indians made a descent upon the herd of Sabino Otero, near the Palo Parado ranch, six miles from Tubac. The attack was so sudden that the herder was taken entirely by surprise and killed. In consequence of the vicinity of the herd to the Pala Parado ranch—which is occupied by about eighty people—the Vandals could find only sufficient time to escape, which they did empty-handed save the clothes of the murdered man which they stripped from his body and carried off.

MURDER:—At San Xavier, on Saturday last a dispute arose between two Mexicans, named Soto and Pasos, about a dollar—the latter claiming that the former owed him this amount. Pasos, who is said to have been a consummate knave, finding that wheedling and threatening were alike unavailing, and that his refractory debtor seemed disposed to quarrel rather than to pay, left in dispair and proceeded to his house, whither Soto followed him and, going to his window, exclaimed: "here is your dollar." Pasos advanced to the window, expecting to receive the money, but, instead, a bullet crashed through his breast, killing him instantly. Soto fled, it is supposed to Sonora, as no trace of him has since been found.

UNLAWFUL TRAFFIC.—There is some kind-hearted individual in Tucson who, through compassion, or, perhaps, for some selfish consideration, supplies the Lo family with intoxicating drinks. We are sorry that we do not know who the individual is, if we did we would certainly give him the satisfaction of seeing his name in print and then, too, in the most conspicuous place in our columns. We were informed, about two weeks ago, that traffic of this nature existed and were convinced of the truth of the statement, on Sunday eveing, upon seeing Lo dance the Bacchus Waltz from Shelton's corner to the Richardson Hotel.

A REMARKABLE MARRIAGE:—Some fifteen years ago a family in Sonora, consisting of an old gentleman, his wife, and daughter, then a young woman in her teens, adopted a destitute boy of some six years. Eight years ago, and seven subsequent to the youth's adoption, his foster parents died leaving himself and his foster sister to depend upon their own exertions for a livelihood. The courageous young lady immediately sought and obtained employment as a teacher which has since been her vocation, and, in which, for the last few years she has been assisted by her adopted brother—indebted to her for his education and support. About two months ago they arrived here from Sonora, opened a school, and have been doing well. On Saturday last the boy attained his 21st year which was celebrated by his marriage to his benefactress.

Latest News.

(From files of the daily New Mexican.)

Washington, July 5.—Cubans here have the following advices: Spanish troops between the 22d and 25th of June attacked the forces of General Jourdan near Halguain, and after a fight of eight-hours were repulsed and obliged to take to town. Cuban loss nearly two hundred killed and wounded including twenty Americans. The Spanish loss was about the same.

Lisbon, July 2.—When the mail steamer left Rio on the 8th, it was officially reported that Lopez had proposed to leave Paraguay on certain conditions. One English and two American officers had been permitted to pass through the allied line to the Paraguayan camp; the Americans were received by Lopez, but the Englishman was refused admission within the lines.

Dissolution Notice!

The partnership heretofore existing between H. F. Long and John C. Sims is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will, hereafter be conducted by Mr Long who will settle all business connected with the late firm.

H. F. LONG,
J. C. SIMS,

Tucson, July 23d 1869,

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

AUCTION SALE.

WE will sell, on the tenth day of August next, in Tucson, A. T., at Public Auction, a large lot of old WAGONS, HARNESS and CHAINS, and other articles useful to men who have trains; or, we will sell the above property at private sale for barley, corn, or wheat, at reasonable prices. Persons wishing such articles will do well to call and see them as they can get bargains by buying now.

TULLY & OCHOA.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES,

We keep constantly on hand at
ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.
All our goods are either imported, directly of bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the
San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot
Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods, embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY [illegible] DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS, ETC., ETC.

A large s[illegible] Whisky and
he best [illegible] and Brandy.

A large [illegible]ies—BUTTER
HONEY, [illegible]RIED FRUIT
which we of[illegible]le and retail
We adhere t[illegible] sell our goods
remarkably [illegible]
jn12 tf

CHAS. H. LOR[illegible] W. WILLIAM
LOR[illegible]MS.
HAVING j[illegible] New York
fresh and
CHOICE ST[illegible]NDISE,
are offering the s[illegible]h.
Look at our[illegible]
tf ,'69.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D,

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!!

T. LAUENSTEIN & CO.—PROPRIETORS.

In Lesinsky's Building, opposite E. N. Fish &Co.,—Main Street—Tucson A. T.

Citizens and strangers wanting any superior bread, cakes and pies are notified that we have re-opened our bakery and solicit their patronage.

GEORGE HOOKER.
T. LAUENSTEIN.

HIRAM S. STEVENS.
SIDNEY R. DELONG, SAMUEL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES
and all kinds of necessary articles, for
OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS
Direct from San Francisco.
which we propose to sell to all at the very
LOWEST PRICES
at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco.
L. M. JACOB Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to this market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

B. F. ROUNTREE,

Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

COL. J. P. T CARTER, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA,
LORD & WILLIAMS
of Tucson, A. T.

BATHS!

—Next Door to Platt's Office—

THE undersigned gives notice to his customers and the public generally that he has arranged a commodious apartment for the purpose of furnishing baths to all who may wish to tender patronage. It only costs 50cts,

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12,tf SAML. BOSTICK

CONTINENTAL BILLIARD SALOON.

BY TODD & DURFEE.

The Best South of San Francisco.
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

THE best of WINES LIQUORS and CIGARS Imported direct for this House—kept constantly on hand, for sale

Wholesale and Retail.

The BILLIARD TABLES are new and of the latest style

The proprietors will take special care to have everything of the best, and insure prompt attention to their customers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 24, '69, 24-3m.

E. N. FISH, Tucson,
S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32tf

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET
TUCSON, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69. tf

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, A. T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M.
LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKET

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF.

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869.

M. R. Platt. J. E McCaffrey

PLATT & McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4'67 tf

PIONEER BUTCHER SHOP.

MITCHELL GOLDBAUM.

at the OLD STAND on Main Street,

TUCSON, A. T.

IS ready to supply all customers in his line with as good beef and at as low rates as can be done elsewhere town.

Jan. 1st 1869.

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.

March 14, 1869—11-tf.

CAMP GRANT STORE!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they have just opened a new stock of goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

and are prepared to sell on the "live and let live" principle.

Would also announce to those persons desirous to settle upon the Lower San Pedro, that they are proprietors of a large Asequie and will allow water to be taken from it by actual settlers free of charge

ISRAEL & COX.

Camp Grant, A. T., Oct. 2d 1868. tf

FH Goodwin Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise

TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

New Saw-Mill

New Saw-Mill

New Saw-Mill

AT FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO.

Having brought from the States last FALL, and put up, three miles south of this Post, a NEW AND LARGE, STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of turning out 15 000 feet of Lumber per Day, we are prepared to furnish the Citizens of Arizona with any amount of a superior quality of PINE LUMBER, and at Greatly Reduced Prices—Orders filled on short notice—We have now on hand THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND feet of well seasoned lumber of all dimensions. Having attached a new SHINGLE MACHINE to our Mill we are enabled to furnish Shingles at $8.00 per thousand.

MINICK & BREMEN

m1;6t

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla

N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

P. R. Tully. Esteban Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

Jan. 1st '69, tf.

NEW GOODS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

AT THE

SUTLER STORE.

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

☞ A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

JOHN T. HAVILAND formerly of Haynes & Lawton,

JOS. KENT HOOPER formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BUSINESS

under the style of

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co,

AT

No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery)

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates.** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.

ma8

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER-MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

President

Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Otot4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c., and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Solomon Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

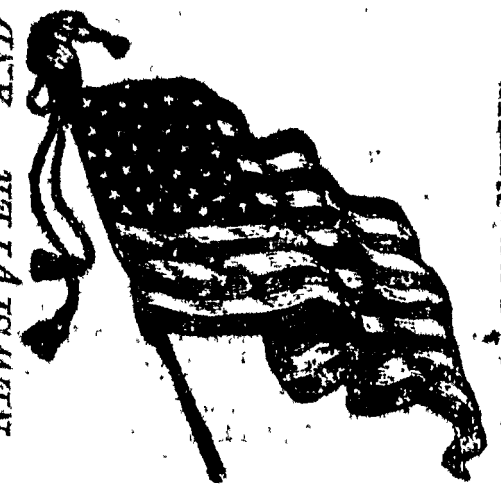
Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN

Agent and

12-4t Territorial Treasurer.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN



NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE,

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A, T

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES

OF THE

PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,

Complet[illegible] Large

OCTAV[illegible]E

of 874 P[illegible].00.

This is the Che[illegible]ed in this market to Subscr[illegible]it is compact with useful i[illegible]o to MERCHANTS, FARM[illegible], Etc., and also of deep inter[illegible]

Published by

H. L[illegible]T & Co.

[illegible]sco, Cal.

THOM[illegible]KES,

WHOLESA[illegible]MERCHANT

KEEPS c[illegible]rge and well assorted [illegible]S, GROCERIES AND PRO[illegible]s sold reasonable and a LIB[illegible]RN. Grain taken in exchang[illegible] prices.

Jan 1st[illegible] tf.

ARIZONA OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

1869.

Federal Officers.

Governor—Richard C. McCormick, Tucson
Secretary—James P. T. Carter "
Chief Justice—William F. Turner, Prescott,
Associate " Henry T. Backus, Tucson.
" " Harley H. Carter, La Paz.
Marshal—Edward Phelps, Tucson.
Sup't. Indians—George W. Dent, La Paz,
Surveyor General Sherman Day, San Francisco
District Attorney——————— Tucson.
Assessor—Henry A. Bigelow, Prescott,
Collector—Levi Bashford, "
Dept. Collector Customs—J. F. Stone, Tucson

Territorial Officers.

Auditor—Charles H Lord, Tucson,
Treasurer—John B Allen " "
Attorney General—James E McCaffrey "
Delegate to Congress—Coles Bashford "

County Officers.

PIMA COUNTY.

Probate Judge—John S Thayer
Sheriff—Peter R Brady
District Attorney—Granville H. Oury
Treasurer—Sidney R DeLong
Recorder—Oscar Buckalew
Supervisors—John W Sweeney, E. N. Fish John G. Capron
Public Administrator,—Chas, H Meyers
county seat—Tucson.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Hezikiah Brooks.
Sheriff—A John Moore
District Attorney—John M Rountree
Treasurer—William Cory
Recorder—John H Behan
Supervisors—John G Campbell, ———————
County Seat—Prescott.

YUMA COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Joseph B. Tuttle.
Sheriff—David King.
District Attorney—Marcus D Dobbins.
Treasurer—Robert Coles
Recorder.—Peter Doll.
Supervisors—W Ravena, C. Gross, M. Castinado
Public Administrator—John Duff.
county seat—La Paz

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Wm. L Haskell
Sheriff—EH Smith
Treasurer—E M McCarty
Recorder—James P Bull
Supervisors—John Pearson, William Forrey Chas Atchisson.
Dis't. Att'y.—A E Davis.
county Seat—Hardyville.

PAH UTE COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Daniel M Thomas.
Sheriff———————
Treasurer ———————
Recorder———————
Supervisors———————
county seat—St. Thomas.

Notaries Public.

PIMA Co.—William S Baxter Maricopa Wells Mortimer R. Platt, Tucson; John M. Cass, Apache Pass; J. B. McKinnie, Florence;

YAVAPAI Co.—Henry W Fleury, Prescott; W R Ferris, Wickenburg; Thos J L Hague Peoria J M Lenzander, Camp McDowell.

YUMA Co.—Charles H. Brinley, Arizona City M. D. Dobbs, La Paz.

Assistant Assessors.

PIMA Co.—Mark Aldrich, Tucson.
Yuma Co—Thos. J. Bidwell, La Paz.
Yavapai Co—George Lount, Prescott; W. R. Ferris, Wickenburg

Deputy Collectors.

PIMA Co.—P R Brady Tucson.
Yuma Co—Robt. Coles, La Paz,
Mohave Co—Jas P. Bull, Mohave City.

Places and Times of Holding Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Judge Backus—Oscar Buckalew, Clerk
In Tucson, Pima county, commencing on the first Monday in April, and first Monday in October.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Judge Carter———————Clerk.
In La Paz, Yuma county, commencing on the first Monday in March and first Monday in September
In St Thomas, Pah Ute County, commencing on the 3d Monday in June.
In Hardyville, Mohave county, commencing on first Monday in January and first Monday in June

THIRD DISTRICT.

Judge Turner—Edward W Wells, Clerk.
In Prescott, Yavapai county, commencing on the first Monday in April and first Monday in October.

SUPREME COURT.

One term in each year at the Capital, commencing in the first Wednesday after beginning of the regular annual session of the Legislature. Oscar Buckalow, Clerk.

BRICK AND LIME!

The undersigned offer for sale at the Correll formerly occupied by "Brigham" any quantity of Brick & Lime. We have now on hand about 50,000 bricks which we offer at $15 per thousand and lime may be purchased from us at $4 per bushel.

FREDERICK MARSH & Co.

tf

BLACKSMITH

AND

WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & EICHEL, Proprietors.

Jan. 1st, '69

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, July 31, 1869. No 31

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devot ed to th interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to amend the judicial system of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum; and for the purpose of this act there shall be appointed an additional associate justice of said court.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for each of the nine existing judicial circuits there shall be appointed a circuit judge, who shall reside in his circuit, and shall possess the same power and jurisdiction therein as the justices of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit. The circuit court in each circuit shall be held by the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit, or by the circuit judge of the circuit, or by the district judge of the district sitting alone, or by the justice of the Supreme Court and circuit judge sitting together, in which case the justice of the Supreme Court shall preside, or in the absence of either of them by the other, (who shall preside,) and the District judge. And such courts may be held at the same time in the different districts of the same circuits, and cases may be heard and tried by each of the judges holding any such court sitting apart by the direction of the presiding justice or judge, who shall designate the business to be done by each. The circuit judges shall each receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall effect the powers of the justices of the Supreme Court, as judges of the circuit court, except in the appointment of the clerks of the circuit courts, who in each circuit shall be appointed by the circuit judge of that circuit, and the clerks of the district court shall be appointed by the judges thereof respectively: PROVIDED, That the present clerks of said courts shall continue in office till other appointments be made in their place, or they be otherwise removed.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Justice and of each associate justice of the Supreme Court to attend at least one term of the circuit court in each district of his circuit during every period of two years.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That any judge of any court of the United States, who, having held his commission as such at least ten years, shall, after having attained the age of seventy years, resign his office, shall thereafter, during the residue of his natural life, receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, that this act shall take effect on the first Monday of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

AN ACT concerning Attorney General,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the "Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy," as repeals the second section of the act of August second, eighteen hundred and sixty one, entitled "An act concerning the Attorney General and the attorneys and marshals of the several districts," be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and said second section is declared to be in full force; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to report at the commencement of the next session of Congress, and to each succeeding session, the names of the persons employed for the purposes aforesaid, and where and upon what business employed, with the compensation paid to each.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon;" approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific railroad, in California, to Portland in Oregon," approved, July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to allow any railroad company heretofore designated by the legislature of the State of Oregon, in accordance with the first section of said act, to file its assent to such act in the Department of the Interior within one year from the date of the passage of this act; and such filing of its assent, if done within one year from the passage hereof, shall have the same force and effect to all intents and purposes as if such assent had been filed within one year after the passage of this act: PROVIDED, That nothing herein shall impair any rights heretofore acquired by any railroad company under said act, nor shall said act or this amendment be construed to entitle more than one company to a grant of land: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the lands granted by the act aforesaid shall be sold to actual settlers only, in quantities not greater than one quarter section to one purchaser, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

AN ACT to discontinue Sault Ste. Marie as a port of entry in the Superior district, and to establish Marquette in lieu thereof.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Sault Ste. Marie, in the district of Superior, is hereby discontinued as a port of entry, and that the port of entry for the district be, and is hereby, established at Marquette, at which place the collector or the district shall reside, and a deputy collector shall reside at Sault Ste. Marie.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts contravening this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed. This act shall take effect from and after the tenth day of may next,

Approved, April 10, 1869.

AN ACT making available on appropriation heretofore made for furniture for the Presidential Mansion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," for the purpose of "refurnishing the President's House," is hereby made available for such purpose, without, in any event, increasing the amount of said appropriation.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

AN ACT to renew certain grants of land to the State of Alabama,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the grant of lands made to the State of Alabama by the act of Congress approved June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State," as were granted to assist in the building of railroads "from near Gadsen to some point on the Alabama and Mississippi State, line, in a direction to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, with a view to connect with the said Mobile and Ohio railroad," and "from Gadsden to connect with the Georgia and Tennessee and Tennessee line of railroads through Chattooga, Wills, and Lookout valleys," is hereby revived and renewed, subject to all the conditions and restrictions contained in the act referred to, and subject to the further limitation that if either of the said railroads is not completed within three years from the passage of this act no further sale shall be made for the benefit of such railroad, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States: PROVIDED, That the lands granted by the act hereby revived, except mineral lands, shall be sold to actual settlers only in quantities not greater than one-quarter section to any one purchaser, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right, power, and authority is hereby given to the companies building the aforesaid railroads to take from the public lands adjacent to the lines of said railroads earth, stone, and other materials for the construction thereof; and the right of way is hereby granted to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where they may pass over the public lands, including all necessary grounds for stations and structures connected therewith, not exceeding forty acres at any one station.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

AN ACT to extend the time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first section of twenty miles of said road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to revive and extend the provisions of 'An act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point upon the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Ohio river, via Little Rock, to the Texas boundary near Fulton in Arkansas, with branches to Fort Smith and the Mississippi river,' approved February nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes," be so amended as to extend the time to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, for building the first section of twenty miles provided for in the second section of said act, for the term of three years from the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the time of filing the certificate of organization to said company provided for in the third section of said act: PROVIDED, That the land granted by the act hereby revived shall be sold to actual settlers only, in quantities not greater than one quarter of a section to one purchaser, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

AN ACT for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "white," wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, or in the charter or ordinances of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, and operates as a limitation on the right of any elector of such District or of either of the cities, to hold any office, or to be selected and to serve as a juror, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and it shall be unlawful for any person or officer to enforce or attempt to enforce such limitation after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 18, 1869.

AN ACT to establish certain post roads

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

From Tucson to the Sonora Line.
From Tucson, via Camp Grant, Florence, Phoenix and Camp McDowell, to Wickenburg.

ALABAMA.

From Newbern to Cottage Hill.

ILLINOIS.

From Chebanse to Eldridgeville.
From Shelbyville, via Todd's Point and Pra[i]rie, House, to Moawequa
From Fairfield, via Springerville and Enfield, to Sacramento
From Meredosia to Beardstown.
From Carvin, via Roland and Elba, to Equality.
From Fairfield to Flora.
From Louisville, via Xenia, Keenville, and Long Pra[i]rie, to MacLeansboro.
From Mason, via Flemsburg, Winterrowd, and Gibson's Store, to Newton.
From Moor's Pra[i]rie post office, via Spring Garden, Daresville, and Williamsburg, to Ashley.

INDIANA.

From Jerome to West Liberty.

IOWA.

From Washington to North English.
From Talleyrand to South English.
From Springfield to Victor.
From Belle Plain to Waterloo.
From Moulton to Centreville.

MICHIGAN.

From Norwood, in Emmet county, via Antrim City, to Atwood, in Antrim county.
From Otto, via Douglas and Cobmoosa, to Pa-ba-mee.
From Hubbardston, Ionia county, to Alma, Gratiot county.

MINNESOTA.

From Lake city, via Pell, Forest Mound, Elgin, and Viola, to Ezeota.
From Maple Plain, Hennepin county, to Young America.

MISSOURI.

From Springfield to Fort Scott.
From Neosho to Seneca.
From Wheeling to Alpha.
From Carthage to Sarcoxie.
From Neosho to Bentonville.
From Roscoe, via Stockton, Dadeville, Greenfield, King's Point, Mount Vernon, Marionsville, and Galena, to Berryville, in Arkansas.
From Marshfield to Dallas.
From Pryor's Store to Gainesville.
From Stewartsville to King's City.
From Boyd to Sand Springs.
From Watson to Peru, in Nebraska,
From Competition to Plato.
From Queen city to Unionville.
From Chillicothe, via Alpha and Lindley, to Winterville.
From Spring Hill to Gallatin.
From Phelps's City, via Rochfort and Quitman, to Marysville.
From Maysville, via Gentryville, to Albany.
From Iron Mountain, via Belleview Kaolin, to Edger Hill.
From Lebanon to Mountain Grove.

NEVADA.

From Belmont, via Hot Creek, Silver Springs, and Tesoro, to Hamilton.
From Humboldt Wells, via Ruby Valley, to Hamilton.
From Argenta to Austin.
From Twin River, via Silver Peak, to Palmetto.
From Palmetto, intersecting the Aurora and Silver Peak route in Fish Lake Valley.
From Austin, via Hamilton and Treasure City, to Sherman Town.
From Belmont, via San Antonio, Silver Peak, Palmetto, and Fish Lake, to Aurora.

NEBRASKA.

From Arago, in the State of Nebraska, to Craig in the State of Missouri.
From Beatrice, Gage county, Nebraska, via Caroline and Cub Creek, to Fairbury, Jefferson County, Nebraska.
From Linwood to Columbus.
From Ashland to Columbus.
From Falls City, via Arago, to Craig Station, Missouri.
From Susan City, via Riceville, to Wells Mills,

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Salem to Jerusalem.
From Leakesville to Penn's Store, in Virginia.
From Jonesboro, via Harrington, Norvell, and Summerville, to Harnell Court House.

OHIO,

From Somerset to Lancaster.
From New Holland to Pancoastburg
From Marion, via Maple Grove, to Middletown.
From North Liberty to Bentonville.
From Lancaster to Somerset.
From Corsica to Steam Corners.
From Elmore to Drewittville.
From Marietta to Cow Run.

OREGON.

From Lewisville to Elk City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Howard, in Centre county, Pennsylvania by way of Walker, Hublersburg, and Madisonville, to Centre Mills, in Centre county.
From Genese, in Potter county, Pennsylvania, by way of West Brigham and Brigham Centre, to Uylsses, in Potter county.
From Smithport, Via Annin, to Port Allegheny.
From Bowman's Creek to Tunkhannock.
From Troy, via Webler's Mills, to Lyon's Mills.
From Sartwell, via Port Allegheny and White's Summit, to Emporium,
From Pottstown, via East Coventry, to Setzler's Store.
From Muncy, via Wolf Run, Huntersville, Barbour's Mills plunkett's Creek, and Elk Creek, to Eldredville.
From Liberty Corners, via Storr's Mills, to, New Era.
From Mapleton, Huntingdon county, via Harris Valley, saltillo, to Scottsville,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Bennettsville, via Parnassus, Brownsville, Selkirk, to Clio.

TENNESSEE.

From Waynesboro' to Boyd's Landing.
From Mount Pleasant, via Laughing Water, to Ashland.
From Waynesboro' to Clifton.
From Linden to Waynesboro.

VERMONT.

From Marshfield, via Hookersville, to East Cabot.

WISCONSIN.

From Rockbridge, via Ghomley's Mills at John Brown's, to Ironton.
From Iola, via Mew Hope, Sharons, at Hull, to Steven's Point.
From Black River Falls, via Augusta, Chippewa Falls.
From Bayhill to Elkhorn.
From Kenosha to Somers.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JULY 31.....1869.

"PROSPECTING IN ARIZONA."

Under this head, the Los Angeles *Star* of the 10th inst. has an article in which the object of a company, forming in San Francisco, for the purpose of prospecting and developing mines in Arizona, is severely criticised. We have taken pains to obtain some information regarding this subject, and find the facts to be as follows:

Some persons, who had been in Arizona, attracted by the mineral wealth of the country, advertised for others to join them, that a company, possessing sufficient capital to support itself for one year, might be formed. Governor Safford was, at this time, in San Francisco, and called upon the parties so advertising. He had, at this time, never been in Arizona, but was anxious to encourage all enterprises of that character. The specimens of ore exhibited were very rich, and were said to have been found by soldiers while on a scouting excursion; but no one pretended that enough was known about the lode to establish its value as a fixed fact. It was believed and stated by the parties getting up the organization, that if a sufficient number of men could be brought together, well armed, and with means to sustain themselves for the first year, Arizona offered a fairer field for mining enterprise, with better prospects of success, than any other part of the North American continent. We do not suppose that this opinion is likely to meet with opposition from any person acquainted with this Territory. So far as it has been prospected it has been found immensely rich in gold and silver quartz lodes and placer gold mines; but from want of means, and through the hostility of the Indians, very little, thus far, has been done toward their development. The parties getting up the company informed Governor Safford that the members were mostly strangers to each other, and to insure fair dealing, and give confidence, requested that he should act as President. He informed them that so long as he was satisfied that the company was acting *bona fide*, and with a view to the development of the Territory, he would serve them freely, in any capacity they might desire: this is all the part he has taken in the premises. We can confidently assert that if the company's money be subjected to his control not a dollar will be mis-appropriated; and we are equally confident that if the object of the company be carried out in good faith, it will prove of great advantage to Arizona and profitable to the company,

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

There seems to be a mis-apprehension as to the law about franking and it has frequently been asserted here that all communications sent to our Delegate in Congress must be prepaid. The fact is that not only all written or printed matter sent by him is free, but all sent to him is also free. Any of his constituents who wish to write to him or to send him any printed matter may do so "without money and without price;" always, of course, addressing him in his official capacity:

The fifth clause, of Sec. 42, of an act of Congress approved March 3d, 1863, is as follows: (Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, page 708.)

Fifth, Senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States, including Delegates from Territories, to cover communications *to and from them*, and all printed matter issued by authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceedings and debates in Congress, and all printed matter sent to them; their franking privilege to commence with the term for which they are elected and to expire on the first Monday of December following such term of office.

In this connection, as there seems to be a similar misunderstanding upon it, we print an act of Congress in relation to franked matter, approved June 1st, 1864: (Statutes at Large, Vol. 13, page 95.)

"All communications relating to the official business of the Department to which they are addressed, of whatever origin, addressed to the several executive departments of the Government, or to such principal officers of each executive department, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, or one duly authorized by the postmaster general to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being endorsed 'official business' or with the name of the writer."

By this it will be seen that the various communications sent from the Territory both by military and civil officers to the Departments in Washington go without stamps and need not even be marked "official business," or with the name of the writer.

A RETROGRESSION ADVOCATE.

The Santa Fe *Gazette*, of July 3d, publishes an article from the New York *Sun*, from which we take the following extracts:

"Hon. Richard C. McCormick, delegate from Arizona, has lately appealed to the Secretary of War for more troops to protect the people of that Territory against the Indians. We trust they won't get them, but that, instead, the War Department will furnish to the civilized inhabitants of Arizona the necessary facilities for moving away to some more hopeful and wholesome country."

The writer of that article has evidently forgotten the age in which he lives. Even if we overlook the malicious and non-progressive spirit of the article, as expressed in "we trust they won't get them," the absurdity and pusillanimity embodied elsewhere are sufficient to convince us that Arizona, in this instance, has been assailed by a person utterly ignorant as to its resources as well as unmindful of the impracticability and absurdity of his recommendation. When have the American people succumbed in so much as to flee any portion of their territory, *en masse*, through fear of savages? They did not so when the nation was in its infancy, and they will not do so now. What would Americans think of a government which, though niggardliness, or cowardice, would restrain or forsake its pioneers and permit savages to hold the fairest portion of its dominion? and this is precisely what the *Sun* recommends to our government as wise policy.

Again, in speaking of the number of persons entitled to military protection, it says:

"Of course, in such a wild and turbulent region there are few women and children, so that it cannot be far out of the way to set down the total population, that is fairly entitled to the protection of the government, at 3,000 souls."

Now, this is another blunder, in strict harmony with the random drift of the whole article. Arizona has, at present, a settled population of more than 10,000 souls. Pima county, alone, has a population of 5,500, while the *Sun* sets down the population of the Territory at 3,000—really we cannot imagine whence this information was obtained.

Here, again, it urges abandonment, and to sustain its argument sets forth a few invisible points, about as logical as a "Nigger stump-speech:"

"In the nature of the case it will be ten or twenty years before Arizona can become of any practical value, and why should we go on wasting millions on millions protecting a few people against the Apaches, for no ulterior purpose whatever? It would be a great deal wiser to pay the settlers for their improvements and move them out of the country, and abandon the Territory for the present."

From this it would appear that twenty years must elapse before Arizona can be of any value whatever; and when twenty years shall have passed away—well, what then? We suppose it means to imply that, at such time, Arizona will be of some value. But here the recommendation steps in and involves the whole argument into a hopeless bungle: If Arizona is to be valuable twenty years hence and be, at present, of no value, we are at a loss to know how this change is to be brought about if the Territory be now depopulated. It is generally understood that a country improves in proportion as its inhabitants become numerous and industrious, or deteriorates in proprtion as its inhabitants diminish or become thriftless. Yet, the *Sun*, regardless of consequences, tramples axioms under foot and advocates an inexplicable mass of impossibility and absurdity. It is hardly probable, however, that the War Department will act upon its suggestion by recommending that the people be paid for their improvements and removed elsewhere.

Our Mine in Arizona.

On the eve of the departure of Gov. Safford for Arizona, on bidding him good bye, we remarked to him that he was going to a good country, the great mine of the world would be discovered this year in that Territory. He asked us why we made such a prediction and we answered that it was necessary, and, as everything comes in the right time, the discovery of the great Arizona treasure could not be much longer delayed. As he still appeared not to understand us, we explained that when the Central Pacific Railroad had become a necessity the discoverery of the Comstock took away the terror of the "Great Basin" and made the task comparatively easy. So, when the business of the State languished, White Pine was discovered, to drive away the stagnation and to rouse the hopes of men. And now that the road is finished, and the people from the East would begin to fill up this basin by thousands, where only hundreds were before, as Idaho and Montana were already well explored, their natural path would be to the south. We need a railroad to the Colorado, and beyond to tide water. The country also needs a southern road, to cross from the western coast to texas, and the branch to St. Louis, Memphis, Shreveport and Galveston. And so we reasoned that every thing being ready, it was a foregone conclusion that a great mine must be found this year in Arizona, and, as there must be difficulties and suffering attendant on the journey to it, in order to make a rush there, we told Safford that it would probably be found about in July or August, when in those southern plains it was hot enough to scorch a lizard. Safford laughed at us then; told us mockingly that we should be located and that a record of our prophesy should be kept in the State archives. And so we separated. But yesterday, chancing to pick up an old paper, we saw where Gov. Safford with an expedition of 20 men was about to start to solve the mystery of some mines which had been discovered by some prospectors, and which were discribed as rich beyond calculation. The parties finding the mines, it seems, were driven away be Indians, and could only report that what they had seen was wonderful. That is no doubt our mine; and no doubt the next rush will begin for Arizona about the hottest of the dog-days.—*Inland Empire.*

Communicated.

We are permitted to publish the following account of the late expedition against the Apaches under command of Col. W. McLeave:

AUGA CALIENTE RANCH,
GILA RIVER, July 15, 1869.

To his Excellency A. P. K. Safford,
TUCSON, A. T.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith submit the following statement of the scout made against the Indians, north of the Gila; I met Col. W. McLeave at Kenyons Station, July 3d with a scouting party of thirty cavalry ten infantry and four citizens.

We crossed the river, six miles below the Station, and traveled 23 miles north, found water and camped that night; laid over here all day, and traveled next night 20 miles, to Eagle-Fish Tanks. Here we found only sufficient water to give each animal two quarts, left at dark for Hocquahala, traveled 35 miles and found water. At 6 o'clock, July 6th, met three Apaches part of large war party, gave chase and killed them all. We now began to find plenty of Indian signs, but owing to the famished condition of our stock, were unable to follow them up and were compelled to go to water. We reached water at 7 a. m. and camped in the rocks near the water in hopes of bringing on a fight. In a few hours the country for miles around was dark with smoke. At 4, p. m., they attacked us from the South and above; a few warriors being posted to the north and below us. The fight lasted until sunset, when we withdrew to the open country for the night, as we intended to do at the commencement.

Owing to the admirable disposition of our force, by our experienced commander, we had only one man wounded, and, by the advantageous selection of our camp, every man we had was available. We fought on the defensive until we started for the open plain, when half our force was detailed to clear the cliffs below, while the remainder kept the mass of the Red Devils at bay. When the enemy saw we were making for the plain they became furiously excited, but it availed them nought. We camped that night one mile below. How many were killed we have no means of knowing as we never had possession of the ground occuped by the enemy. During the night they shot into our camp a number of times without doing any damage.

At day light we saw the hill, at the entrance of the cañon, covered with the enemy, apparently busy fortifying. Reinforcements were rapidly coming in; we could see them coming from all quarters.

At 8, o'clock, a. m., having grazed out stock and taken a cup of coffee, orders were given to saddle and pack up. The enemy closely watched all our movements and seemed to fear we would escape them; but we had no intention of hurrying our departure; we had suffered too much and traveled too far to leave them without another effort.

Every thing being ready, the old man, (as the boys call him,) made a short speech to the men and then gave the order forward. As soon as the Indians saw us coming they welcomed us with loud shouts, waving their lances and bright guns in the morning Sun. We advanced in skirmish line, directly toward the fortified hill, until within four hundred yards of it, when we were ordered to the right, and passed around to the north, until we got opposite the water, and above the fortified hill. The Indians looked on in silent wonder. They seemed greatly disappointed that we did not attack the fort. Orders were now given to call in the men on the right and face the water. The Indians now left the fort and crawled into the cliff overhanging the water. After detailing rear guard, and every fourth man to hold the horses, we had only 13 soldiers and 2 citizens to face the enemy. The Apaches by this time numbered 60 to 70, everything was still as death we were now only 500 yards apart and could plainly see them shifting from one part of the rocks to another but allways leaving some men in each cluster of rocks. Our train and horses were now brought up immediately in the rear of our fighting party and under shelter of a high cliff of rocks.

At 9 o'clock a. m., everthing being ready, we advanced to the fray. I was assigned to the extreme left where we could open a flanking fire on the main body of the enemy. The Colonel taking most of the men made direct for the water; we soon occupied the point designated and opened fire as directed. We had and easy thing of it at the point where I was, but it was not so with the old man and his party, they charged from one cluster of rock to another the Apaches invariably falling back, the water was finally gained.

One of the packers with about a dozen canteens started down for water, the Indians saw him coming and no doubt thought that we were only fighting for drinking water, and invited us in english to bring down our horses assuring us that it was good, a few minutes later orders were given to bring the animals down, then the Apaches left the points opposite the water and came rushing down where I was tationed. I got a fair shot at the foremost Indian who appeared to be the cheif; he staggered and fell, A few Indians rushed forward, picked him up and carried him into the rocks. I could see the Indians coming from all directions and gather around where the wouned or dead warrior lay. Firing now ceased on their part and in a few minutes they were in full retreat, and we saw no more of them.

They showed more pluck in these two fights than I ever saw exhibited by them, in this country before. Col. McLeave fully sustained his well earned reputation as an Indian fighter, It is due to his good management that the Indians were driven out with so little loss on our part.

We went from the Hocquahala Springs to Cullen's Well, on the La Paz road, and there left our sick and wounded; thence to Wickenburg, where we were joined by six citizens. We then went to the Vulture mine and made a raid to the west where we supposed there was an Indian village, but found none—returned to the mine, from where each party left for its respective home. We found more Indian signs than I expected. I think that a large portion of the non-combatants of the tribes, east of the Verde, are in this section.

I wish you would do all you can to have two or three companies of cavalry sent in there, as soon as possible I believe we fought only a small portion of the warriors in this section of the country They never have been disturbed there before, but lately, have been pushed vigorously in the east. I think they have brought the larger portion of their families over there It is a hard country to scout in, but an easy one to catch Indians in.

I have spoken to a number of people about your plan of getting up a general campaign against the Indians this fall or winter, and all agree that it is an admirable idea.

With my best wishes for your success in all undertaking I remain.

Truly yours.

KING S. WOOLSEY.

Administrator's Sale!

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Pima, in the Territory of Arizona, made on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1869, in the matter of the estate of Joaquin Tapia, deceased, the undersigned administrators of said estate will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, and, subject to confirmation by the said Probate Court, on Monday, August 9, A. D. 1869, at 9 o'clock, a. m., in front of the saloon of F. M. Hodges, on Main street, in the town of Tucson, in said county, the following personal property, to wit.:

ONE BUGGY.
ONE BRIDLE.
ONE SADDLE.
ONE SUIT OF CLOTHES.

PHILIP DRACHMAM,
L. B. WOOSTER,
} Administrators

jy 31:1t

Furniture!

A Large Assortment just received. For sale by

M. I. JACOBS, & Co.

jy31;2w.

AUCTION SALE.

WE will sell, on the tenth day of August next, in Tucson, A. T., at Public Auction, a large lot of old WAGONS, HARNESS and CHAINS, and other articles useful to men who have trains; or, we will sell the above property at private sale for barley, corn, or wheat, at reasonable prices. Persons wishing such articles will do well to call and see them as they can get bargains by buying now.

TULLY & OCHOA.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN
JULY 31.....1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE Train of H. Stevens, of Fort Yuma, arrived yesterday.

A very considerable amount of rain has fallen during the past week and the weather continues damp.

MR. ABRAHAM LYON left for the Sierra Colorado mine on Thursday. This mine is 75 miles distant from Tucson, on the Altar route. Mr. L is, we think, running a serious risk in going thither with a party of only three men, himself included.

MINING:—Work is progressing on the Apache Pass mine in a most satisfactory manner. During the past week a new shaft has been sunk striking the lode at a distance of thirty feet from the old. The rock here, it is thought, will average more than $100 to the ton.

THIRTY emigrants from Texas, en rote for California, passed through Tucson on Sunday. They expressed their regrets that they could not settle upon some of our fertile and unoccupied lands—being deterred from so doing in consequence of the unremitting ravages by the Apaches. Let us hope that the day may not be far distant when no such obstacle will impede the progress of this superb clime.

PROSPECTS:—A Gentleman in this city has received a letter from Treasure City, Nevada, which states that a couple of hundred disappointed White Piners are preparing an expedition to strike out for Arizona. If such be the case, and that they will risk the dangers of exploring the White Mountain region, there can be little doubt but that the greatest mining excitement since '49 will be occasioned by discoveries there.

WE HAVE been informed that four companies of troops, en route for Tucson, left Yuma on the 19th inst. and that twelve companies, three of which are now at Yuma, are en route for Apachedom. It is quite evident that the Department has been aroused to a sense of its past neglect in this matter and now hopes to repair, as far as possible, the deplorable consequences of its past heedlessness. Let us hope that a new era, from which we may fix the chronology of Indian dissolution in Arizona, has at length dawned.

MAILS:—The Rio Grande mail arrived, for the past two weeks, with a military escort. This is a step in the right direction and we hope that the same order may continue. It is a satisfaction to the people to feel that their mails are secure from robber hands, and an encouragement to contractors to feel that their efforts are appreciated and that they will not be left to fight the unequal battle unaided. The California mail has not met with any late calamity and continues regular.

INDIAN AFFAIRS:—The order appointing unemployed army officers as Indian superintendents and agents is to be applied to Arizona as well as to other Territories. Superintendent Dent will be succeeded by a major, and agents Feudge and Ruggles by lieutenants, and these new officers may be expected here at any day. No Quakers will be sent to Arizona. Let us be grateful. Before the new order of things, our Delegate had applied for civil agents for the Moquee and Pah-Utes. He has now asked for officers to be sent to these tribes, which have hitherto been uncared for.

COL. GREEN is again creating a sensation among the savage horde north of the Gila. He left Camp Grant, on the 13th inst., with a small body of men, proceeded across the mountains to Goodwin, there obtained reinforcements and started forth to penetrate the White Mountain region. After travelling some distance down the river the party encamped on its southern bank. Here a party of seven men crossed over and, travelling some distance in search of Indian signs, were met and attacked by a band of 18 Indians, when a hand-to-hand fight ensued. Two Apaches were killed and four are known to have been wounded—it is thought mortally. The little party was at one time completely cut off from camp and therefore fought desperately, while the Apache, seeing his advantage exhibited unusual bravery. But even eighteen Apaches cannot match seven of our tried veterans. The party followed up the retreating savages and captured mescal, arms, and all their provisions, then returned to camp, none of the party having received the slightest injury in the affray. On the following morning—the 24th inst—the whole expedition crossed the Gila, en route for the White Mountains.

HYMENEAL:—About noon, on Saturday last, Governor A. P. K. Safford arrived from Sacaton, accompanied by his betrothed, Miss Jennie L. Tracy who, at 8 o'clock, on the evening of of the same day, became Mrs. Safford. The marriage ceremony took place at the Governor's mansion, in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen of Tucson.

The circumstances connected with this marriage speak volumes for the integrity of Governor Safford as well as for the constancy and attachment af his bride who, unattended, except by her servants, left scenes of gaity and comfort to risk all the dangers and hardships liable to fall to the lot of those who penetrate this wildest portion of the North American continent. Truly the journey is one from which many strong-minded men have recoiled in fear.

Up to 9 o'clock guests continued to arrive to offer their congratulations to the happiest couple in Arizona, and were received by His Excellency, with his characteristic courtesy, and rewarded by receiving through him an introduction to his beautiful and accomplished lady. Ex-Congressman, and Secretary, Hon. Coles Bashford, delivered a very appropriate address upon the occasion, after which several toasts were proposed and drank in sparkling champagne. The guests took their leave and departed at an early hour. About 12 o'clock some twenty of our most prominent citizens and four or five military officers, accompanied by the Tucson band, returned and poured forth their final congratulations in the spirit of a lively serenade, after which the company dispersed to their several homes, doubtless feeling that the Governor's usefulness, as a member of society, in the past, would be amply rewarded by happiness in the future

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TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly of bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash,
we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

CONTINENTAL BILLIARD SALOON.

BY TODD & DURFEE.

The Best South of San Francisco.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

THE best of WINES LIQUORS and CIGARS Imported direct for this House—kept constantly on hand, for sale

Wholesale and Retail.

The BILLIARD TABLES are now and of the latest style

The proprietors will take special care to have everything of the best, and insure prompt attention to their customers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 24, '69. 24-3m.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

in12 tf

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAM

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

tf Jan. 1, '69.

HIRAM S. STEVENS.
SIDNEY R. DELONG. SAMUEL HUGHES.

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very

LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. L. M. JACOB Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to this market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

BATHS!

—Next Door to Platt's Office—

THE undersigned gives notice to his customers and the public generally that he has arranged a commodious apartment for the purpose of furnishing baths to all who may wish to tender patronage. It only costs 50cts.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

E. N. FISH, Tucson, S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32tf

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!!

T. LUENSTEIN & CO.—Proprietors.

In Lesinsky's Building, opposite E. N. Fish & Co.,—Main Street—Tucson A. T.

Citizens and strangers wanting any superior bread, cakes and pies are notified that we have re-opened our bakery and solicit their patronage.

GEORGE HOOKER.
T. LUENSTEIN.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, A. T.
AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869.

M. R. Platt. J. E McCafrey

PLATT & McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4;67 tf

PIONEER BUTCHER SHOP.

MITCHELL GOLDBAUM.

at the OLD STAND on Main Street,

TUCSON, A. T.

IS ready to supply all customers in his line with as good beef and at as low rates as can be done elsewhere town.

Jan. 1st 1869.

PIONEER BREWERY,

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.

March 14, 1869—11-tf.

CAMP GRANT STORE!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they have just opened a new stock of goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell on the "live and let live" principle.

Would also announce to those persons desirous to settle upon the Lower San Pedro, that they are proprietors of a large Asequie and will allow water to be taken from it by actual settlers free of charge

ISRAEL & COX.

Camp Grant, A, T., Oct: 2d 1868. tf

FH Goodwin Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise

TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

New Saw-Mill

New Saw-Mill

New Saw-Mill

AT FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO.

Having brought from the States last FALL, and put up, three miles south of this Post, a NEW AND LARGE, STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of turning out 15 000 feet of Lumber per Day, we are prepared to furnish the Citizens of Arizona with any amount of a superior quality of PINE LUMBER, and at Greatly Reduced Prices—Orders filled on short notice—We have now on hand THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND feet of well seasoned lumber of all dimensions. Having attached a new SHINGLE MACHINE to our Mill we are enabled to furnish Shingles at $8.00 per thousand.

MINICK & BREMEN

m1;6t

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla

N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

P. R. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS;

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

Jan. 1st '69, tf.

NEW GOODS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

AT THE

SUTLER STORE,

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

JOHN T. HAVILAND formerly of Haynes & Lawton.

JOS KENT HOOPER formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BUSINESS

under the style of

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co,

AT

No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery)

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates.** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronag . Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.

ma8

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale assoon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

President

Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct4, '67

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

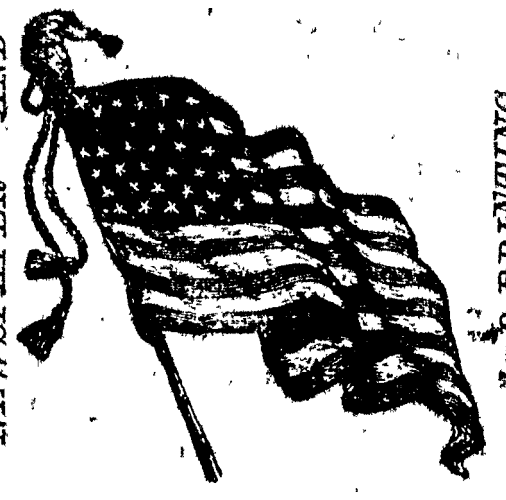
Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN

Agent and

12-tf Territorial Treasurer

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN



NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A, T

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES

OF THE

PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,

Complete in One Large

OCTAVO VOLUME

of 874 Pages, Price $4.00.

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by

H. H. BANCROFT & Co.

San Francisco, Cal.

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1869. tf.

Agents Wanted.

$10 a day

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.

LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale,

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. J. T. LLOYD.

Jy24;4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF-HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

BRICK AND LIME!

The undersigned offer for sale at the Corrall formerly occupied by "Brigham" any quantity of Brick & Lime. We have now on hand about 50,000 bricks which we offer at $15 per thousand and lime may be purchased from us at $1 per bushel.

FREDERICK MARSH & Co.

tf

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.

Jan. 1st, '69

Dissolution Notice!

The partnership heretofore existing between H. F. Long and John C. Sims is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will, hereafter be conducted by Mr Long who will settle all business connected with the late firm.

H; F, LONG,
J, C, SIMS,

Tucson, July 23d 1869,

Vinegar!!

The best Malt and Cider Vinegar for sale at the PIONEER BREWERY.

Jy 24;tf.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that from and after the FIRST DAY of MAY, 1869, I have ceased to be a member of the Firm of HINTON HOOPER & Co.

F. HINTON.

Arizona City, A. T., May 1, 1869. 3m;fm15

NOTICE!

Mr. FRANCIS HINTON having retired from the Firm of HINTON, HOOPER & Co., the business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of HOOPER WHITING & Co. All outstanding accounts and all claims against the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.

Wm. B. HOOPER
A. H. WHITING
JAS. M. BARNEY
JNO. S. CARR

Arizona City A. T., May 1, 1869. }

3m;fm15

E. F. ROUNTREE,

Forwarding and Commission merchant

GUAYMAS,

SONORA,

MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

COL. J. P. T CARTER, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA.
LORD & WILLIAMS

of Tucson, A. T.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69, tf